

Palmarí Lodge, Río Javará, Brazil/Peru

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Introduction

New species of birds for science have a very special attraction on me, so when I looked for some place in the Amazon basin to work as a volunteer, my eyes fell upon Palmarí Lodge on the Río Javará. Rumor said that up to four new species had been found in the area, and that sounded very exciting. Maybe I could even find one of my own! I wrote an e-mail to the lodge's principal owner Axel H. Antoine-Feill S. and offered my services, and he immediately showed a great interest. After some correspondence I was invited to come at any time that suited me best, and that was between July and September. I started with a month's birding in Colombia, though, and stayed at Axel's home in Bogotá before and after my stay at Palmarí. My adventures in the troubled country of Colombia (of which I hardly saw any signs) will be covered in a separate trip report.

My main task at Palmarí was to find as many species of birds as possible and write this report. I did pretty well, recording 431 species in seven weeks and pushing up the total number of birds seen in the area with some 35 species to 508+.

Amazonian rain forest is amazing in its diversity of life forms and species, but I never seem to get used to the heat and, especially, the humidity. It's generally worth the suffering though, and to see most of the specialties of an area you simply need to stay out there for some time. For me, seven weeks was enough. Not to see everything, but to see most of the birds around, and to be able to write a substantial trip report. Many special moments will be remembered, some truly spectacular. The only thing missing was that new bird of my own. Maybe next time...

I would like to thank Axel for his great hospitality and for giving me the opportunity to come to Palmarí as a volunteer. I would also like to thank Bret Whitney and Dave Stejskal of Fieldguides Inc. that shared a lot of their vast experience with me (and their clients), giving enlightening answers to my many questions.

I hope that this report will be a useful tool to anybody going to Palmarí in the future, and I wish you all that come there good birding!

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General information

Palmarí Lodge is a jungle lodge and research facility located on the Brazilian side of the lower R o Javar , the geographical border between Peru and Brazil. It opened in 1998 and can now be considered one of the leading eco-tourism operators in the region. The Reserva Natural Palmar  consists of 40 hectares of nearly primary rain forest, but activities of the lodge are carried out over a much larger area on both sides of the Javar .

Depending on the water level of the river, Palmar  Lodge is reached in 3-4 hours by boat from Leticia/Tabatinga. The lodge offers good food and accommodation, friendly and knowledgeable staff and a range of activities. As a place for birdwatching, the area is still more or less unknown to the international birding community. Hopefully that will change with this report, because the Javar  really deserves to get on the ornithological map of prime destinations in Amazonia.

As far as birding is concerned I hope that this report will answer most of your questions, but you're welcome to ask me about anything that's unclear or lacking. For information on prices, services and everything else you might want to know about the lodge and its surroundings, please visit the lodge's homepage at www.palmari.org.

An introduction to the habitats of Palmar 

The lodge is ideally situated. Virtually all habitats of the lower Javar  are found in its immediate surroundings, most importantly the terra firme. As Javar  is a strongly meandering river the flood plain is often several kilometers wide, and direct access to terra firme is only found in a few places. The forests are more or less pristine, although selective logging has been taken place in several areas. The extraction of Rosewood 50 years ago have left logging tracks (made by tractors) that are highly visible even today. Cleared areas are only found close to settlements.

Terra firme Forest on solid ground that is never flooded. This is the most species rich forest, but also the most "hard-worked". The terra firme near Palmar  is quite hilly, with small streams and marshes in between and an understory rich in palms and heliconias.

V rzea The v rzea is the typical forest of the Javar  flood plain. Much of it is flooded every year for several months, but the highest parts don't get flooded every year. These high parts have a transitional-type forest and can be found i.e. at Santa Rita. The flood plain has many channels and oxbow lakes, most of them with "blackwater" character. The dark color of the water comes from the tannins that leek from the leaves of the forest floor.

Igap  This forest type is found mainly along blackwater channels and lakes, to a lesser extent along the river. It is a low forest of rather uniform height at the edge of the v rzea that is flooded most of the year.

Riverine habitats River banks and beaches are normally present for 5 months every year. These are important for breeding turtles, iguanas and birds. At low water a "peninsula" is created just in front of the lodge, with muddy shores and vegetation reminding of a river island. Little similar habitat is found along the lower Javar .

Birding at Palmarí

The lower Ríó Javará is home to more than 500 species of birds, creating an unusual mix of avian elements from western and southern Amazonia, with even a few species present that are generally found only north of the Amazon river. Several species are difficult to see elsewhere in Brazil or Peru, making the area attractive also for serious country listers. The Ríó Javará has been relatively little visited by ornithologists, and only in recent years has the terra firme become better known, resulting in the discovery of at least two new species for science. Pending the official publishing of these two species, which will likely be within the next two years, the only information I can give is that both are cryptic species, best told apart by their vocalizations and that one of them is an “Antbird”.

The Gray Wren is perhaps the area’s foremost speciality, but the list of sought-after species is long. Among those can be mentioned Zigzag Heron, Crested and Harpy Eagles (the latter seen rather frequently!), Buckley’s Forest-Falcon, Starred Wood-Quail, Wattled Curassow (rare nowadays), Red-crowned Parakeet, Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo (at least by rumor), White-chested Swift, Fiery Topaz, Gould’s Jewelfront, Pavonine Quetzal, Purplish Jacamar, Brown-banded, Collared and Chestnut-capped Puffbirds, Curl-crested Araçari, Orange-fronted Plushcrown, Bar-bellied, Ocellated and Zimmer’s Woodcreepers, Undulated Antshrike, Ríó Suno and Chestnut-shouldered Antwrens, Black-tailed, Slate-colored, Dot-backed and Hairy-crested Antbirds, Black-spotted and Reddish-winged Bare-eyes, Chestnut-belted Gnateater, Johannes’s Tody-Tyrant, Brownish Twistwing, Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher, Amazonian Black-Tyrant, Citron-bellied Attila, Striped and Flame-crested Manakins, Purple-throated Cotinga, Amazonian Umbrellabird, White-bellied Dacnis and Band-tailed Oropendola.

For a birder, the best time to visit Palmarí is between June and September (probably also October), when it’s dry season and the water level has dropped significantly (peak time is late August-September) and the várzea is dry. Keep in mind, though, that some channels leading to the various blackwater lakes may be impassible at very low water levels (=September). Visiting Palmarí at other seasons could yield interesting and surprising discoveries. Rainforest birds move around a lot more than one might think! Intra-Amazonian migration is very poorly known, and relative abundance of many species depends on water levels, availability of fruiting and flowering trees and even unknown factors. There is still a lot to find out about the avifauna of Palmarí. Whenever you go, I recommend a stay of at least a week to be able to bird all the different habitats properly. And don’t forget your rubber boots – you will need them!

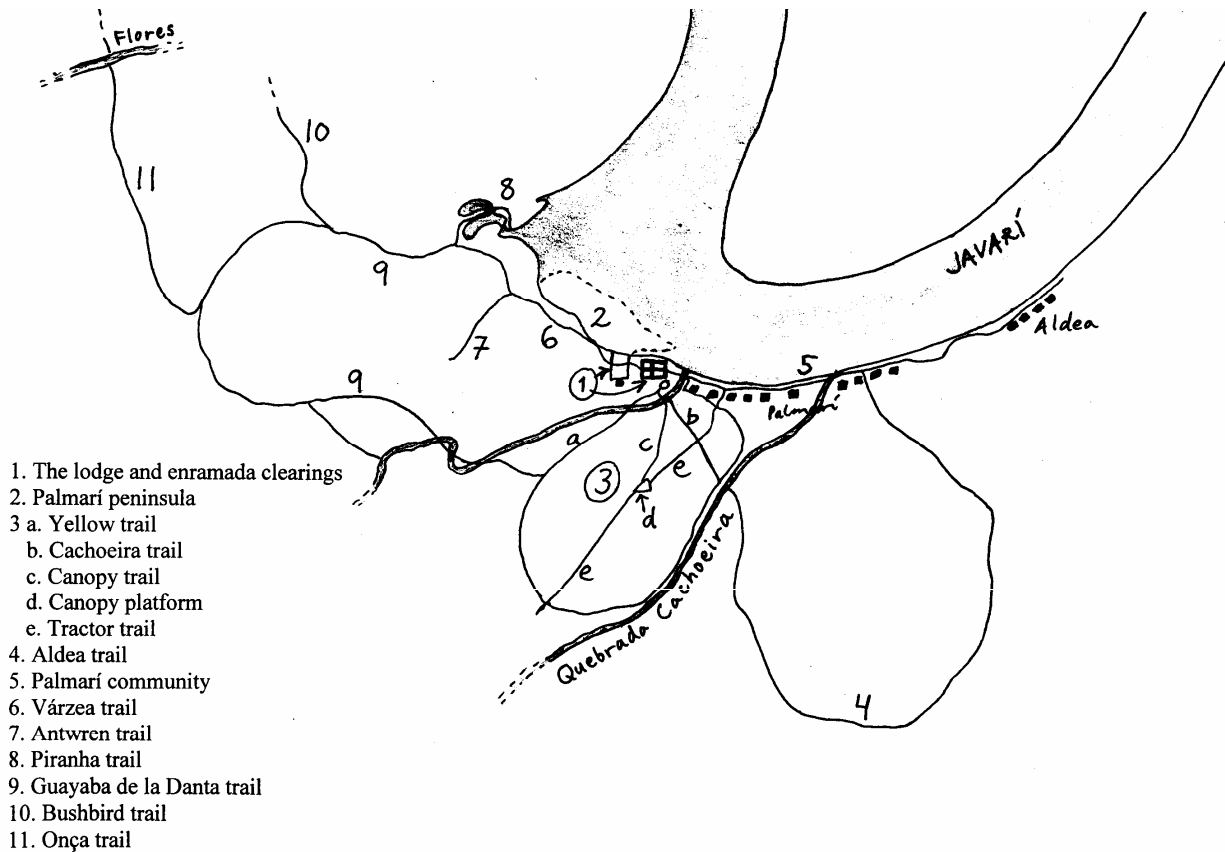
What now follows is a “bird finding guide” divided into three sections, with more or less detailed hints for bird finding in the various areas and trails of Palmarí:

1. Areas and trails accessible on foot from the lodge
2. Areas and trails accessible by boat
3. Further exploration

I hope that these descriptions will be valuable both when planning a trip to Palmarí and as a reference while at the lodge.

Areas and trails accessible on foot from the lodge

A vast majority of the birds at Palmarí can be found on foot from the lodge. Almost every habitat is present, although the várzea and igapó is limited in extent. My personal interpretation of the area and its trails is presented on this map:



1. The lodge and enramada clearings

Birding in/from the lodge and enramada clearings can be very rewarding, especially when trees are flowering or fruiting. Even if your time at the lodge is limited and most special birds are found inside the forest, it can definitely pay off to look around for a hummer tree. The extraordinary Fiery Topaz is more likely to see here than anywhere else, as long as their favourite tree with red tubular flowers is in bloom. Some luck is required, though, as it takes a week or two for the flowers to open. Other good hummers seen in the lodge clearing were Black-bellied Thorntail and Gould's Jewelfront. A species I only saw at fruiting trees in the clearings and never inside the forest was Striped Manakin. Deville's Parakeet is commonly seen or heard daily in the clearings.

The observation tower serves as a good viewing point for raptors, parrots and swifts, as well as riverine species. Unfortunately there is very limited space, enough only for one telescope. All kinds of birds turned up here during my 7 weeks, including species like Amazonian Umbrellabird, Pied Puffbird and Opal-rumped Tanager. At dusk, a few Band-tailed Nighthawks can usually be seen hawking over the river, although they may be easier to watch from the porch in front of the restaurant.

At the river's edge there are strings of trees and bushes, and grass, where various várzea and scrub species can be seen, including Speckled Chachalaca, Spot-breasted Woodpecker, Straight-billed and occasionally Zimmer's Woodcreeper, Barred Antshrike, Olive-faced Flatbill, Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Várzea Schiffornis, Gray-chested Greenlet, Hooded Tanager and various Seedeaters. Many of the austral migrants also frequent these habitats, including Large and Small-billed Elaenias, Vermilion Flycatcher and Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher.

2. Palmari peninsula

The water level of the river drops dramatically in August-September, creating tall river banks, beaches and, just in front of the lodge, a "peninsula" covered in tall grass and shrubs with a few patches of trees. Add to this muddy beaches, and you've got a whole new set of habitats for birds. At the peak of low water you can even walk into the peculiar, low igapó forest and walk the Piranha trail (see below).

I spent quite a few afternoons and a couple of mornings birding these habitats, at the beginning from a canoe. I had reason to believe that one of the new species was to be found here, which turned out to be wrong. Instead I found several other interesting and surprising species, and I thoroughly enjoyed watching Nearctic waders at close range.

My surprise birds were Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant and Plain Tyrannulet, both seen very well and comprising extralimital records to what was previously known about their ranges. Among the species regularly found around the peninsula can be mentioned Muscovy Duck, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Great Black-Hawk, Gray-breasted Crake (frequently heard, but almost impossible to see), Purple Gallinule, Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, Pectoral and Solitary Sandpipers, Collared Plover, Wattled Jacana, Pale-vented Pigeon, Ruddy Ground-Dove, White-tipped Dove, Deville's Parakeet, Ladder-tailed Nightjar, Rusty-backed Spinetail, Mouse-colored Tyrannulet, Red-capped Cardinal, Yellow-hooded Blackbird and Giant Cowbird.

The birding around the peninsula is dynamic. After some heavy rains in late August and early September the peninsula was suddenly full of Greater Anis and Fork-tailed Flycatchers. The muddy shores were graced by single visits by Stilt and Buff-breasted Sandpipers, Greater Yellowlegs and Pied Lapwing.

3. Yellow trail (Amarelo) with associated side trails

Just behind the lodge there is a system of trails that are all connected to the Yellow trail, the principal terra firme trail of Palmari. I will deal mostly with the Yellow trail itself, and write more briefly about the others. More or less common species that can be seen or heard anywhere in the area are i.e. Variegated and Cinereous Tinamous, Needle-billed Hermit, Pavonine Quetzal, Amazonian White-tailed Trogon, Black-spotted Barbet, Juruá Woodcreeper, Saturnine Antshrike, Stipple-throated, Long-winged, Gray and Pygmy Antwrens, Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant, Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin, Dusky-capped Greenlet and Slate-colored Grosbeak.

a) The **Yellow trail** is the principal terra firme trail of Palmari, traversing both flat areas and hills, with a few minor creek crossings and a stretch beside the Cachoeira stream. In other words it's varied and also has a very good selection of terra firme birds. The trail is marked with meter signs.

Interesting birds can be found as soon as you step into the forest, but normally it's rather quiet until you get to the stream at around 200 m. Spot-backed Antbird is regular here, and Hairy-crested Antbird, White-shouldered Antshrike and Red-crowned Ant-Tanager are all possible but highly irregular. At 300 m there is a tree fall where Black Antbird can be found. From here to 600 m watch and listen for Brownish Twistwing, Blue-crowned Manakin and Grayish Mourner. My only Ringed Antpipit was seen here.

At 600 m the trail starts climbing a hill, and it follows the ridge top until 1450 m. This is a very good stretch for species like Mouse-colored Antshrike, Sooty, Slate-colored, Yellow-browed and Scale-backed Antbirds, Chestnut-belted Gnateater, Thrush-like Schiffornis, Blue-backed Manakin, Citron-bellied Attila (esp. 600-650 m), White-crested Spadebill, Rufous-tailed Flatbill and Tawny-crowned Greenlet. A pair of Yellow-throated Woodpeckers had their nest at the Guayaba intersection (see species list). Canopy flocks might hold Chestnut-winged Hookbill, Eastern Woodhaunter, Rufous-tailed Xenops, Sclater's and Chestnut-shouldered Antwrens, Eastern Sirystes and different tanagers. Rarer species might include Great Jacamar, Rusty-breasted Nunlet, Black-banded Woodcreeper and Short-tailed Leaf-tosser.

At c.1500 m the trail goes downhill and then up and down a ridge. On the top you can take the left onto the Tractor trail (e). If continuing down from the ridge you pass a swampy area and soon reach the Cachoeira stream. The trail goes along here until c. 2800 m. Regular species here are i.e. Scale-breasted Woodpecker, Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper, Plain-winged and Spot-winged Antshrikes, Black, Southern Chestnut-tailed, Sooty and Spot-backed Antbirds, Rusty-belted Tapaculo, Bright-rumped Attila, Screaming Piha, Wing-barred Piprites and White-crowned Manakin. Look out for Brown-banded Puffbird (*high up!*), Broad-billed Motmot, Ihering's Antwren, Spot-winged Antbird, Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher, Yellow-throated Flycatcher (voice), Cinereous Mourner and Buff-rumped Warbler. I saw Starred Wood-Quail once, and there are older records of Bar-bellied Woodcreeper.

At the "cachoeira" the Yellow trail continues along the stream, while a left turn will take you on the Cachoeira trail to the lodge. After a few hundred meters you enter the plantations of Palmarí community, and you can continue through the village to complete the circuit or turn back and take the Cachoeira trail.

b) The **Cachoeira trail** is short, passing a steep ridge. It is good for motmots (in the beginning) and in the occasional flock, look especially for Ihering's Antwren. It's more convenient to take this trail to complete the Yellow trail, instead of going through the community.

c) The short **Canopy trail** leads to the Canopy platform (d), mostly gently uphill. This is a good trail for Southern Nightingale-Wren and Citron-bellied Attila.

d) I only "climbed" to the **Canopy platform** once. The platform has been built by and is visited only with the staff of *Selvaventura*, an independent partner to Palmarí lodge. The cost is 50 000 pesos or 50 reales/person and climb. It's a small platform but the view from here is very good. It's a shame that I didn't get up here more times. During my only visit I saw goodies like Black Hawk-Eagle, Brown-banded Puffbird, Purplish Jacamar, Black-bellied Cuckoo and Spangled Cotinga. A few species rarely seen from the ground are very likely regular from up here.

e) The **Tractor trail** was usually kind of quiet, but here I found good understory flocks several times, with species like Ihering's Antwren, Wing-barred Piprites and White-crowned Manakin. Chestnut-belted Gnateater was seen once.

4. Aldea trail (Azul)

A long terra firme trail, some 6-7 km in length. Most of the trail is on fairly level ground, the trail itself is partly an old logging track (there are actually several of them). Although this trail always felt a bit on the quiet side, there are some good birds around, notably Rufous-necked Puffbird (seen twice), Blue-cheeked Jacamar, Golden-green Woodpecker, White-shouldered Antshrike, Sclater's Antwren, Slate-colored and Yellow-browed Antbirds, Chestnut-belted Gnateater, Rusty-belted Tapaculo, Cinereous Mourner and White-crowned Manakin. A good trail for both Saddle-backed and Black-chested Moustached Tamarins.

5. Palmari community

A walk through the community of Palmari can give some different birds of forest edge and secondary growth. Flowering and fruiting trees different from the ones in the lodge clearing are found, and can be full with hummingbirds and tanagers. Needle-billed Hermits, White-necked Jacobins and Purple Honeycreepers were seen under the very best of circumstances. *Mauritia* palms probably hold Sulphury Flycatchers, although I didn't find any during my few walks through the village. White-shouldered Antbird, less common on the Brazilian side of the Javari, was heard on two occasions toward Aldea, and the plantations may yield austral migrants and a variety of seedeaters.

6. Varzea trail

One of my favourite trails, at the very edge between várzea and terra firme. The varied habitats make this trail very species rich and some of the flocks I saw here were truly spectacular. First you cross the Enramada clearing. When entering the varzea there is an open water space immediately to your right (during low water season – the trail may not be walkable at all in June, and certainly not during high water levels). In this area I found i.e. Muscovy Duck, White-chinned Jacamar, Chestnut-capped Nunlet, Amazonian Antshrike, Band-tailed Antbird, Leaden Antwren, Olive-faced and Yellow-olive Flatbills, Cinnamon Attila, Lesser Kiskadee and Chestnut-crowned Becard.

Anywhere ahead of you a flock may turn up, which could hold species like Speckled Spinetail, Rufous-tailed and Slender-billed Xenopses, Ocellated, Striped and Plain-brown Woodcreepers, Sclater's, Dot-winged and Chestnut-shouldered Antwrens, Gray-crowned Flatbill, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, Long-billed Gnatwren, Lemon-chested Greenlet, Rufous-bellied and White-lored Euphonias, Paradise Tanager and White-winged Shrike-Tanager.

After about 700 meters you reach a stream crossing. Along this stream a Gray Wren held territory. It was mostly heard near the end of the trail, but was seen close to here by the Fieldguides group. The final stretch of the trail goes at the edge of the terra firme, but it's easy to walk beside the stream below if you want to. Johannes's Tody-Tyrant and Amazonian Streaked-Antwren was often heard from here.

Many more or less rare species turned up along the trail during my many walks, most notably a Buckley's Forest-Falcon which was heard calling one morning. Among others can be mentioned Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Gray-headed Kite (nicely perched!), Spix's

Guan, Black-bellied Thorntail, Blue-chinned Sapphire, Curve-billed Scythebill, Silvered Antbird, Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher (heard), Amazonian Umbrellabird, Lawrence's Thrush, Guira Tanager and Band-tailed Oropendola.

7. Antwren trail

A short side trail connected to the Várzea trail, going up alongside a stream of a terra firme slope. I have named it "Antwren trail" because there always seems to be an understorey flock around, with plenty of Stipple-throated and Long-winged Antwrens. Species of note on this trail are Black-throated Trogon, Great Jacamar, Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner, Southern Nightingale-Wren and Wing-barred Piprites.

8. Piranha trail

It is possible to walk this short trail only during very low water levels, when you can reach it via the peninsula or the next coming trail, Guayaba de la Danta. The habitats are várzea, igapó and the two Piranha lakes. If the water level is high, you can still see most species from a canoe.

Birds are much the same as along the várzea trail and the peninsula, but here the possibilities are much better to see waterbound species like Green and Pygmy Kingfishers, Band-tailed Antbird, Amazonian Streaked and Leaden Antwrens or an occasional Black-collared Hawk. Flocks here may include Ocellated, Striped and Zimmer's Woodcreepers, Slender-billed Xenops, Amazonian Antshrike, Wire-tailed Manakin and White-vented Euphonia. The Gray Wren holding territory along the Várzea trail could be heard from here as well, and my only Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle was seen briefly overhead.

9. Guayaba de la Danta trail

This is, in my opinion, the best and most varied of the terra firme trails. To walk the full length (c. 6 km including the Várzea trail) you need to be in fairly good shape, since it's a bit on the rough side, with many stream crossings. Ideal is to walk this trail twice, starting at different ends.

Starting at the end of the Várzea trail, you first enter transitional forest which can be quite wet after heavy rains. After a few hundred meters the trail starts to climb gently up a slope until it levels out at c. 1000 meters. At 2000 meters the trail climbs up to the top of a ridge and then down at 2800 meters to a marshy, low-lying area with numerous stream crossings. A ridge is crossed at 3900 m, and at 4236 meters the trail end up with the Yellow trail (800 m).

The first 1.5 kilometers can be quite birdy. There are often flocks around, and this was one of the few places where I had good army ant swarms. Add to this a good selection of skulkers, and you've got a really good mix of species. Regular species here includes White-throated Tinamou, White-fronted Nunbird, Golden-collared Toucanet, Yellow-throated, Golden-green and Red-necked Woodpeckers, Mouse-colored Antshrike, White-throated, Scale-backed and Hairy-crested Antbirds, Black-faced Antthrush, Thrush-like Antpitta, Chestnut-belted Gnateater, Rusty-belted Tapaculo, Rufous-tailed Flatbill, Brownish Twistwing, Black-capped and Pink-throated Becards, White-crowned and Red-headed Manakins, Purple-necked Fruitcrow, White-necked Thrush and Fulvous-crested Tanager. Among the many species seen occasionally can be mentioned Lined Forest-Falcon, Spix's Guan, Starred Wood-Quail, Black-throated Hermit,

Rufous-necked Puffbird, Paradise Jacamar, Short-billed Leaf-tosser, Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper, McConnell's Flycatcher, White-bellied Tody-Tyrant, White-crested Spadebill and Citron-bellied Attila.

Among the birds that I found between 1500 and 2100 m the Reddish-winged Bare-eye is outstanding, but worth to mention are also Rusty-breasted Nunlet, Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner, Eastern Woodhaunter, Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper, Slate-colored and Black-faced Antbirds, Plain-throated Antwren and Curl-crested Aracari. Every time I walked on the ridge (2100-2800 m) it was late morning and more or less quiet except for some occasional small flock.

The marshy/streamy area between 2900-3700 m hold many good species and very nice canopy flocks. Birds to look for here are Little Tinamou, Pale-tailed Barbthroat, Rufous-tailed Xenops, Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner, Spot-throated and Long-tailed Woodcreepers, Black Bushbird, Sclater's and Chestnut-shouldered Antwrens, Spot-winged and Sooty Antbirds, Ash-throated Gnatcatcher, Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo and various Tanagers. Along the few hundred meters left before the Guayaba reaches the Yellow trail, I found goodies as Purplish Jacamar, Short-billed Leaf-tosser and Undulated Antshrike on single occasions.

10. Bushbird trail

A seldom used side trail to the Guayaba de la Danta. I only walked it once, and my guide Socó had to use his machete quite a lot. The trail goes through a lot of marshy areas with thick understorey, eventually climbing a hill. There we turned around, but it continues for yet quite a while.

As one might guess from the name I've given the trail, I had Black Bushbird here, a pair, in an area of tall heliconias. I wouldn't be surprised if there are several pairs along the trail, because there is a lot of suitable habitat. Good for Spot-backed, Sooty and White-throated Antbirds. Other species of note were Lined Forest-Falcon (heard), Gould's Jewelfront, Spotted Puffbird and Cinereous Mourner.

11. Onça trail

This trail is a long, long one. It is a 3 days/2 nights walk to Onça lake (reachable from Zacabuzinho), and from here you can continue another 2 days to Socó lake! Doubtless many interesting discoveries could await those willing to make this special effort. I didn't walk longer than about 2 kilometers, to Flores, a major stream. I had planned to go here more times, but the wet conditions after heavy rains prevented me. Anyway, I had several good birds here, and I recommend it to those in a decent physical condition that are staying for a while. It's almost 10 kilometers to Flores, there and back. The first stretch of the trail crosses ridges and swampy areas and has been selectively logged, but the forest is nearly pristine.

Among the species I recorded here can be mentioned Lined Forest-Falcon, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Blue-cheeked Jacamar, Rufous-necked Puffbird, Curl-crested Aracari, Golden-collared Toucanet, Red-necked Woodpecker, Black-tailed Leaf-tosser, Strong-billed and Lineated Woodcreepers, Slate-colored Antbird, White-necked Thrush and Yellow-crested Tanager.

Areas and trails accessible by boat

1. Pico do Caboclo trail

A nice and birdy trail of várzea and transitional forest. The beginning of the trail can be very wet and muddy after rains, but after a few hundred meters it gets better. After a kilometer or so you reach a plantation. The trail continues, actually all the way to Palmarí, but I didn't walk that much farther.

Among the specialties here can be mentioned Blue-crowned Trogon, Blue-cheeked and Paradise Jacamars, Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Rufous-tailed Antwren, Dot-backed Antbird, Black-spotted Bare-eye, Yellow-crowned Elaenia, Johannes's and Sneathlague's Tody-Tyrants, Euler's and Dusky-chested Flycatchers, Wire-tailed Manakin, Purple-necked Fruitcrow, Gray Wren, Hauxwell's Thrush, Gray-headed Tanager and Fulvous-crested Tanager. Río Suno Antwren and Black-tailed Antbird should be looked for.

2. Zacanbuzinho/Lake Cristina

Only visited twice, both times with the Fieldguides group. Whenever I tried to get here there was some misunderstanding or bad timing. Anyway, this is a very nice area. Zacanbuzinho is a long blackwater channel connecting three lakes. *Selvaventura* has a canopy platform here, where one can stay over night (100 000 pesos/100 reales). We cruised slowly along the channel and walked randomly in forest by Lake Cristina.

Several excellent species were recorded, including Slate-colored Hawk, Red-throated Caracara, Band-tailed Nighthawk (40+!) Blue-chinned Sapphire, Green-and-rufous Kingfisher, Pied Puffbird, Silvered and Band-tailed Antbirds, Amazonian Black-Tyrant, Johannes's and Sneathlague's Tody-Tyrants, Cinereous Becard and Amazonian Umbrella-bird (6 males!). The first records of Buckley's Forest-Falcon and White-chested Swift for Brazil were made in this area (and I found them again at different places!).

3. Santa Rita trail (Peru)

This trail, starting in the village of Santa Rita and at times going all the way to Lake San Antonio, has várzea that does not get flooded every year - a kind of transitional forest. Several species were seen only here, among those such goodies as Black-tailed Antbird (at a marshy depression just 100 meters from the forest edge) and Río Suno Antwren, Black Bushbird, Dot-backed Antbird, Golden-crested Spadebill, Chestnut-rumped Foliage-gleaner, Blue-chinned Sapphire, Cream-colored Woodpecker, Rufous-necked Puffbird, White-chinned Jacamar and Wire-tailed Manakin.

4. Mata-Matá trail (Peru)

I only walked this trail once, and even if it felt a bit quiet at times I found quite a few good birds in the end. The "traditional" trail going to the blackwater lake Mata-Matá is rather short, but two new canopy platforms were constructed by *Selvaventura* while I was there, extending this trail quite a bit in length. Birding from these platforms could prove to be great (Harpy Eagle was seen at close range during the construction)!

Among the species that I recorded can be mentioned Green Ibis, Slate-colored Hawk, Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift, Spotted Puffbird, Yellow-throated Woodpecker, White-shouldered, Plumbeous and Silvered Antbirds, Sneathlague's Tody-Tyrant, Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher, Cinnamon Attila, Hauxwell's Thrush and White-shouldered Tanager. Río Suno Antwren and Black-tailed Antbird are both very likely to occur here.

5. Arrumadeiro trail (Peru)

Arrumadeiro is a small lake surrounded by excellent várzea forest. The margins of the lake and its outlet have rather extensive grass and scrub, creating a habitat that is not found at the much more numerous blackwater lake systems. A trail goes all around the lake, though the best part is probably on the right hand side. The major tourist attraction at Arrumadeiro is a healthy but irregular population of Hoatzin. I only saw the species on one occasion, but the flock of c. 35 individuals was quite impressive! During times of favourable water levels, decent numbers of egrets and waders might be found. Horned Screamer and Muscovy Duck are both regular.

Among the many specialties of the area can be mentioned Plumbeous Kite (sometimes in huge flocks!), Tui Parakeet, Reddish Hermit, White-chinned Sapphire, Collared Trogon, Cream-colored Woodpecker, Spotted Puffbird, Rufous-capped Nunlet, Scarlet-crowned and Lemon-throated Barbets, Plain-crowned, Speckled and Rusty-backed Spinetails, Ocellated, Striped and Zimmer's Woodcreepers, Great, Barred and Amazonian Antshrikes, White-browed, Black-throated and Plumbeous Antbirds, Yellow-crowned Elaenia, Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher, Black-tailed Tityra, Gray-chested Greenlet, Tropical Gnatcatcher and White-shouldered Tanager. Purple-throated Cotinga was seen by Fieldguides and both Wattled Curassow and Harpy Eagle have been seen by the local guides.

6. Lake Caotí

I visited this blackwater lake (near Atalaya) once with Axel and an Australian, staying overnight. It was mainly a fishing trip with limited birding, but I think that several interesting species could be found here. Birds of note on my visit: Slate-colored Hawk, Bat Falcon, Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl, Spectacled Owl, Common Potoo, Long-billed Woodcreeper, Leaden Antwren and a very probable Gray Wren singing briefly.

Further exploration

There are many more possibilities to consider if you want to explore new areas in the area. I'm sure that interesting discoveries awaits as more ground is covered. Maybe some patches of bamboo or some other new microhabitat can be found. I had limited possibilities to go by boat (except on fishing trips), but I also missed some opportunities at the beginning of my stay when I instead wanted to get to know the areas closer to the lodge. Anyway, the following two areas could be especially well worth considering to visit:

Onça area Lake Onça is a part of the Zacanbuzinho water system. I'm not familiar with the lake itself, but it's right on the edge to the terra firme. As already written under the description of the Onça trail, this area is connected to both Palmarí and the following area, Socó. Even if you don't make the 2-3 day long hikes, the area is virtually ornithologically unknown and could turn up nice surprises.

Socó area A long channel leads to this pristine area, probably one of the best places reasonably close to Palmarí. I had planned to go there, but I blew it. Hunters rarely get into this area, therefore Wattled Curassow is a quite reliable possibility. Harpy Eagle has been seen several times and probably breeds in the area. The terra firme trail that connects Socó with Onça and Palmarí could be really interesting.

Big Day report

When I got up this morning, around 05.30 on August 27th, I had not made up my mind about what to do. Should I investigate the Palmari community and Aldea, or walk the Guayaba de la Danta? During breakfast, I decided to start the morning's birding in the clearing, primarily to check out the hummer tree that had been getting better every day. What followed was a show late to forget. Hairy and Needle-billed Hermits were the first ones to be seen. A male White-necked Jacobin made a quick appearance, and soon a female Fiery Topaz joined the show. Or rather spoiled it for the others, because she sturdily chased them off. Suddenly there were two Topazes in the tree! A young male that I hadn't seen before joined in. And what was that smaller, long-billed hummer? A male Gould's Jewelfront! A female? Both a male and a female! Stunning views were offered, with the blue forecrown and the chestnut breast band glowing in the sunlight. But the real prize was taken by the absolutely fabulous ad. male Fiery Topaz that came in next. My jaw dropped in amazement of its glittering colors and long, crossed central tail feathers. Awesome!

Before I entered the forest at 06.50 I had seen a bunch of manakins and tanagers plus a Large Elaenia at some fruiting trees and made the decision to walk the Guayaba de la Danta, starting from the Yellow trail. I moved on rather fast to get to the intersection at 800 m - it was fairly quiet anyway. Spot-backed and Black Antbirds were singing, but none of the usual Citron-bellied Attilas or Thrush-like Schiffornises could be heard and tried to be seen.

As I started to walk along the Guayaba de la Danta, things started to move. First, a male Slate-colored Antbird showed itself close but briefly, and then a male Undulated Antshrike popped up from some heavy vegetated understorey. With the help of some pishing I got decent views of this rarity, the only one I'd seen here in 5 weeks! A Blue-cheeked Jacamar came in next, but no Purplish Jacamars seemed to be around the tree where Bret had found a nest hole two weeks earlier. A Southern Nightingale-Wren sung its cicada-like song in the distance. Further ahead, at a stream crossing, a hummingbird hovered and dipped itself into the water several times - another male Gould's Jewelfront! Wow! What now followed was an invasion of both understorey and canopy flocks that kept me busy for more than an hour. First came an understorey flock, with prizes as Spot-throated Woodcreeper and Wing-barred Piprites (finally seen!), and after that an amazing flock containing i.e. Strong-billed Woodcreeper, Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner, Eastern Woodhaunter, Rufous-tailed Xenops, Fasciated Antshrike, Chestnut-shouldered (heard) and Ihering's Antwrens, Whiskered Flycatcher, Yellow-crested Tanager and White-winged Shrike-Tanager, while a Plain-throated Antwren and a Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird lurked close to the ground. A Golden-collared Toucanet was calling. This hectic time of the day was completed by yet another flock, with multiple Paradise Tanagers and a Black-bellied Cuckoo. I had not even walked a kilometer of the trail yet!

The time was around ten o'clock when I left the marshy areas and walked up to the top of a ridge. It was a lot more quiet now, but nevertheless I bumped into Rusty-belted Tapaculo (seen well!), Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner and many more. At the 2000 m marking I had splendid views of a Rusty-breasted Nunlet, followed by a White-throated Tinamou just 50 meters ahead. "Wow", I thought. "This is a pretty good day!" But it was only the beginning...

At the intersection with Onca trail, another canopy flock added Zimmer's Flatbill and Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner. It was first at this point that I decided to make a serious Big Day attempt. White-throated Antbird, Brownish Twistwing and Rufous-tailed Flatbill were ticked off shortly afterwards, and soon I was busy as never before. Within the next hour I saw the following incredible mix of species: Variegated Tinamou (!), Ruddy Quail-Dove, Bar-breasted Piculet, Yellow-throated and Scale-breasted Woodpeckers, Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner (heard), Short-billed Leaf-tosser, Yellow-browed and Black-faced Antbirds, Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant, Pink-throated Becard and Lemon-chested Greenlet. Oh, and also this Lined Forest-Falcon discovered by a slight pumping of its tail and seen extraordinary well!

I entered the Várzea trail around 12.30. Would there be any birds here during the middle of the day? Absolutely! I quickly ran into a flock which held Speckled Spinetail, Ocellated Woodcreeper, Curve-billed Scythebill, loads of Spot-winged Antshrikes, Dot-winged Antwren, Amazonian Streaked-Antwren, Sneathlidge's Tody-Tyrant and Gray-crowned Flatbill. Shortly afterwards a handsome Gray-headed Kite flew by and perched nicely close to the trail! Near the pools I found both Band-tailed Antbird and Leaden Antwren, as well as Lesser Kiskadee. A Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher was the last new species before I headed for the restaurant 13.20.

At 13.45 I took place on top of the tower to search for raptors and swifts. I ended up reasonably well, seeing Osprey, Plumbeous Kite, Sick's Swift and Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift, as well as a male Black-faced Dacnis. 14.30 I walked to the community where I could add Spotted Sandpiper, Black-capped Donacobius, White-banded Swallow, Glittering-throated Emerald and some others. Numerous White-necked Jacobins and Purple Honeycreepers could be studied exceptionally well at flowering trees (pink), and a Needle-billed Hermit was so close that I could actually enjoy the refreshing gust of wind from its wingbeats! I was sweating like a pig...

By 15.40 I had reached the Peninsula, but I moved quickly to bird the beginning of the Piranha trail to try to see a few more várzea species. I only stopped for a female Blue-tailed Emerald. I could then add Striped Woodcreeper, Amazonian Antshrike and a few more, before birding the peninsula. Nothing unusual here; Ladder-tailed Nightjar, Pectoral and Solitary Sandpipers, Collared Plover, Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, Rusty-backed Spinetail and Yellow-hooded Blackbird and so on. A Cinnamon Attila was heard and a Purple Gallinule flushed. It was getting late now. My last effort was put in the Enramada clearing where I added Vermilion Flycatcher, Masked Tityra and Band-tailed Nighthawk, and by nightfall Tropical Screech-Owl, Pauraque and Common Potoo were heard in the Lodge clearing. The question now was: How many species did I get?

I ended up with an amazing **195 species** (take a look at the **appendix** last in this report; here you find a **complete species list** from my Big Day). Had I only started a bit earlier and been focused from the beginning I would no doubt have passed 200, especially considering that my "big misses" included species such as Black-fronted Nunbird, Ringed Kingfisher, Grayish Mourner and Bright-rumped Attila. I actually became somewhat obsessed by the idea of passing 200 species, so four days later I made another Big Day attempt. This day started amazingly well, but it fell on poor várzea birding. The result? 191 species. A single flock in the várzea could have been enough, and heavy rains in early September made conditions unfavorable for a final attempt...

Species list

I've put quite an effort into the writing of this more or less detailed species list. If you're one of these people who rarely look through the species list of a trip report, please reconsider. Here you find valuable information on habitat, status and taxonomy that will likely help you in the field. For a complete species list of the birds of Palmarí, please visit www.palmari.org. Here you'll find two versions, one by me and one by Axel. Take a look at both of them!

White-throated Tinamou *Tinamus guttatus* Often heard along the Guayaba de la Danta trail, where also seen very well 22 and 27/8 and probably flushed a few times. Irregularly heard along the Yellow trail, present along the Onça and Aldea trails.

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus* Regularly heard in both terra firme and várzea. Two individuals were seen 21/8, probably flushed several other times.

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui* Heard on just 4 occasions (from the lodge clearing and the beginning of the Guayaba de la Danta), which suggests that it's uncommon, but seeing it twice at different places along the Guayaba de la Danta makes you think that it must be fairly common after all.

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus* Often heard in várzea from July to mid-August, when also seen well on three occasions. Very few heard after 16/8.

Variiegated Tinamou *Crypturellus variegatus* 27/7 1 Yellow trail (1200 m), 27/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta (1000 m). Both birds were seen exceptionally well! Heard regularly along terra firme trails, especially along the Yellow trail, but rather uncommon.

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga* 28/7 1 bird circling high above Palmarí community.

Capped Heron *Pilherodias pileatus* 1-4 birds seen on 17 days, mainly along the river.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi* 1-2 birds seen on 13 days.

Great Egret *Egretta alba* 1-3 birds recorded on 11 days, and 16 seen at Arrumadeiro 12/8.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula* 1-8 birds recorded on 7 days, and 18 seen near Arrumadeiro 5/8.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* 12/8 1 juv. Arrumadeiro.

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus* 1-4 birds seen on 15 days 23/7-22/8. After that only a single bird on the Peninsula 8/9.

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum* 7/8 1 subad. along the Várzea trail.

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana* 6/8 2 ad. soaring high above the Piranha lakes.

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 6/9 5 Mata-Matá.

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta* 2/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro. Regularly found here.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* 1-5 birds seen on 12 days along the river, around the Peninsula and at Arrumadeiro.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura* Fairly common at forest edge.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus* Seen in the vicinity of the Peninsula as follows: 25/7-1/8 1 bird seen on three dates, 17-21/8 a pair seen daily, 31/8 1, 3/9 2, 5/9 1.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus* Common over forest.

Black Vulture *Coragyps atrata* Common.

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa* 23/8 1-2 ad., 1 juv. from the Tower, 31/8 1 ad. Guayaba de la Danta. Rather uncommon.

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* 24/7 1-2 Palmarí-Pico do Caboclo, 31/7 1, 12/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 27/8 1 from the Tower, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá. All seen along the river.

Gray-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis* 23/7 1 ad. Piranha lakes, 27/8 and 7/9 1 ad. Várzea trail. Seen exceptionally well, perched at length.

Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus* 24/7 1 Pico do Caboclo.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* 22/7 5 Canopy platform, 2/8 2, 12/8 c. 5 Arrumadeiro, 22/8 1 from the Peninsula, 23/8 1 from the Tower.

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagon bidentatus* 22/7 2 ad. Canopy platform, 24/7 1 ad. Pico do Caboclo, 11/8 1 ad. Yellow trail, 12/8 1 juv. Arrumadeiro, 23/8 2-3 from the Tower.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea* Common. A flock of at least 250 birds at Arrumadeiro 12/8 was a very impressive sight, otherwise seen in more modest numbers (max. 24).

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens* 1 ad. seen around the clearings 22/7, 30/7 and 17/8 (when even photographed).

Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea* 28/7 1 ad. Caotí, 1/8 1 ad. Várzea trail, 11/8 2 ad., 16/8 4 ad. Zacanbuzinho, 12/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro, 20/8 1 ad. Várzea trail, 6/9 2 ad. Mata-Matá.

Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga* Single birds seen on 9 days, most if not all near the lodge.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis* Fairly common, especially along channels and blackwater lakes but a few also along the Javari. Single individuals seen on 12 days.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris* Fairly common, recorded almost daily.

Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle *Spizastur melanoleucus* 31/8 1 seen briefly from the Piranha trail.

Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus* 22/7 1 ad. from the Canopy platform.

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater* Uncommon along the river: 22/7 1 Palmarí-Pico do Caboclo, 29/7 3 Caotí-Palmarí, 31/7 1 Palmarí-Arrumadeiro and 13/7 3 Palmarí-Santa Rita were the only records.

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus* Heard irregularly along the forest trail, recorded on 8 days and seen very well on the Cachoeira trail 31/7. A single bird was also seen at Zacanbuzinho 16/8.

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima* Fairly common near water, seen on most days.

Lined Forest-Falcon *Micrastur gilvicollis* 18/8 1 ad., 22/8 2 heard Onça trail, 25/6 1 heard Bushbird trail, 27/8 1 ad. Guayaba de la Danta, 31/8 1 heard Cachoeira trail. Phenomenal sightings!

Buckley's Forest-Falcon *Micrastur buckleyi* 22/8 1 heard calling several times from the várzea on the middle of the Várzea trail. This is perhaps only the second record for Brazil. The first record was made by Bret Whitney with tour participants at Cristina, Zacanbuzinho, in 2001.

Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis* 28/7 1 Caotí. Remarkably scarce.

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot* Only seen or heard around the clearings. Recorded on 13 days with a maximum of 5 birds 20/8.

Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu* 18/8 3 Guayaba de la Danta, 4/9 3 Várzea trail. Seemingly scarce, probably due to hunting.

Starred Wood-Quail *Odontophorus stellatus* 23/7 5 birds passing the trail at the beginning of the Guayaba de la Danta, 3/9 4 birds flushed near the Cachoeira stream on the Yellow trail. Never heard. A tough bird to get!

Gray-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis* 1-2 individuals heard almost daily around the peninsula 10/8-10/9. Also one heard between Palmarí and Aldea 30/8.

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius* 2/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyryla martinica* Seen on the Peninsula 24/8-9/9 with a max. of 3 birds 31/8.

Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica* 5/8 1 bird seen well in the channel leading out of Lake Bujuzú into the Javari.

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana* Regularly seen around the Peninsula, daily 19/8-9/9 with a maximum of 10 birds. Also found at Arrumadeiro: 31/7 1 heard, 12/8 2.

Pied Lapwing *Vanellus cayanus* A single bird showed up on the peninsula 5/9 while all the beaches were being flooded, and was seen until 9/9.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris* Fairly common along the Javari from 31/7 into September. When the beaches disappeared so did the Collared Plovers.

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria* Seen around the Peninsula on 15 days between 6/8-5/9, with a maximum of 8 birds 8/8. Many nice observations!

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* The first Nearctic migrant to show up. Seen around the peninsula as follows: 1/8 1, 8/8 1, 22-23/8 1, 24/8 5. A single bird was also seen at Arrumadeiro 12/8.

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca* 8/9 1 calling bird flying westwards, seen from the Tower.

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia* Single birds seen around the Peninsula 22/8 (in nice breeding plumage!), 24/8, 5/9 and 9/9, and one bird at Palmarí community 27/8.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* Seen almost daily around the Peninsula 8/8-10/9, with the following peak counts: 25/8 39, 30/8 60, 3/9 60 and 5/9 c. 65. Also seen in small numbers at various beaches, and c. 30 birds were found at Arrumadeiro 12/8. Wonderful studies!

Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus* 24 and 26/8 5 ad. in alternate plumage on the shores of the Peninsula. A delightful and uncommon migrant in these parts of South America.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* 5/9 1 bird seen well with Pectoral Sandpipers on the Peninsula. Unexpected!

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex* The first birds showed up 18/8 and 1-5 individuals were seen regularly along the river afterwards.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sterna superciliaris* 1-6 birds seen along the river on 21 days.

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* 13 and 16/8 1 bird at the first beach upriver from the lodge.

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis* Seen or heard in small numbers around the Peninsula and the Piranha lakes on 12 days, also a single bird heard at Caotí 28/7.

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea* Apparently less common; single birds heard in terra firme on 7 days.

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea* Fairly common in both várzea and terra firme.

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti* 1-5 birds seen or heard around the Peninsula on 12 days between 8/8-6/9.

Blue Ground-Dove *Claravis pretiosa* One heard in the vicinity of the Peninsula 10/8 and 20/8.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi* Fairly common along the river, regular around the Peninsula.

Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla* Heard on c. 10 days. A forest bird, while White-tipped Dove is a species of forest edge.

Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana* 22/7 1 female Cachoeira trail, 22/8 1 pair Guayaba de la Danta. Never heard.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna* 2-12 birds seen on 15 days, mostly from the Lodge clearing. Most of the Macaws that were only heard were likely this species. A favourite, this "Swedish" Macaw.

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao* 22/7 4, 17/8 2 from the Lodge clearing. Seemingly uncommon, at least at this time of the year.

Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata* 22/7 c. 15 from the Canopy platform, 2/8 c. 10 Arrumadeiro. The relative scarcity of this species can partly be explained by the lack of suitable palms.

Deville's Parakeet *Pyrrhura lucianii roseifrons* Common. Seen or heard almost daily with up to 50 birds, especially around the Lodge clearing. Only seen once on the Peruvian side, 2/9, when a flock crossed the river from Brazil to Peru between Palmarí and Santa Rita. A recent split from Painted Parakeet.

Dusky-billed Parrotlet *Forpus sclateri* 6/8 5, 11/8 a few heard, 14/8 1 heard from the Lodge clearing, 4/9 a pair feeding in a *Cecropia* by the Enramada.

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera* Common. Seen or heard almost daily, with a maximum of 23 birds seen 3/9.

Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae* Recorded on 10 days. Common around Arrumadeiro, where a maximum of at least 40 birds were seen 12/8. Only fly-bys on the Brazilian side.

White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster* Irregularly seen or heard with up to 8 birds in the Palmarí area. A flock of 7 were seen at Río Itaiquí during an unvoluntarily beach visit 29/8.

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi* 11/8 2 heard Yellow trail, 26/8 4 Piranha trail. Excellent views of this beautiful and somewhat difficult-to-see parrot.

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus* Not particularly common. Seen or heard with 1-15 birds on 22 days.

Festive Amazon *Amazona festiva* 7/8 5, 11/8 2 flying by the Lodge clearing. Probably seen a few more times.

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa* 2-4 birds seen or heard on 8 days, mostly from the Palmarí area.

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* Single birds seen or heard on only 6 occasions.

Black-bellied Cuckoo *Piaya melanogaster* 22/7 1 Canopy platform, 7/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 11/8 1 heard Yellow trail, 22/8 2 Onça trail, 25/8 1 Aldea trail, 27/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta. Several good observations of this beautiful cuckoo.

Little Cuckoo *Piaya minuta* 20/8 1 seen briefly in the Enramada clearing. Could be resident in the Piranha/Peninsula area.

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major* Seen on 28 days in several várzea locations and along the river. Common at Arrumadeiro, Caotí, Zacanbuzinho and, at least periodically, around the Peninsula. This species move around a lot, and can gather in quite impressive flocks.

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani* Common in suitable habitat along the river.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia* Heard almost daily from the clearings and the Peninsula, where 1-2 males held territory. A persistent singer, this fellow sometimes could be heard well into the evenings. Also present at Arrumadeiro.

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin* 31/7 c. 35 in one impressive flock at Arrumadeiro. Not seen there on subsequent visits, but it's a regular nesting site for the species.

Tropical Screech-Owl *Megascops choliba* Heard on most evenings in the lodge clearing, but despite certain efforts I never got to see it! Also 2 heard at Caotí 28-29/7.

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *Megascops watsonii usta* 28-29/7 2 heard Caotí, 1/8 1 heard from the Lodge clearing.

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata* 28/7 1 heard Caotí, 28/8 1 heard from the Lodge clearing.

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* 16/8 1 bird called in and seen well at Lake Cristina.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* Single birds were heard from the Lodge clearing 25/7, 27-28/8 and 31/8-1/9, as well as at Caotí 28-29/7.

Semicollared Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus* 11/8 1 Zacanbuzinho, 14/8 1 Santa Rita-Palmarí.

Band-tailed Nighthawk *Nyctiprogne leucopyga* Common at Zacanbuzinho, where at least 40 birds were seen in the evening 11/8. Fairly common on the Javari, where seen with 1-5 birds on 5 days. It could probably be seen more or less daily from the restaurant porch, if you just made the effort. Should be common along several blackwater lakes and channels.

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis* Heard on most nights with up to 5 birds at the Lodge clearing. Other records: 28-29/7 2 heard Caotí, 29/8 8 heard Atalaya do Norte-Palmarí, 6/9 1 flushed Mata-Matá.

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca* 10/8 1 pair seen from a canoe upriver in igapó (just a week later there was a muddy beach all along the shore), 13/8 1 male, 22-31/8 1 pair seen regularly on the Peninsula. Probably fairly common in suitable habitat.

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris* 31/8 a single bird seen from the Tower.

White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi* 10/9 at least 2 males seen from the restaurant porch, probably a few more individuals (females?), just 10 minutes before I left Palmarí. This was the second record for Brazil, the first being made by Bret Whitney at Zacanbuzinho 2002.

Cypseloides sp. 16/8 1 very probable at Zacanbuzinho, 10/9 several with the outspread flock holding White-chested Swifts seen from the restaurant porch. Whether this is White-chinned Swift or even an undescribed species is unclear, but it has been seen on several occasions in the Palmarí area.

Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia* 29/8 1 seen well from the Tower.

Gray-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris* Probably seen rather regularly, but great distances and views from below made identification tricky. Definitely recorded on 6 days with 2-20 birds.

Amazonian Swift *Chaetura viridipennis* ?? Probably seen several times. A most confusing species, perhaps mostly because of contradictions in the sparse literature and even more contradicting illustrations.

Sick's Swift *Chaetura meridionalis* Another confusing species. Observed on at least 6 days with 1-5 birds, seen from the Tower, Zacanbuzinho and Caotí.

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura* Fairly common; 1-20 birds seen on 20 days.

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis* 4/8 1 Piranha trail, 27/8 2 from the Tower, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá.

Neotropical Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata* Common. Often seen with 10-20 birds/day.

Hairy Hermit *Glaucis hirsuta* 1-2 birds were observed 7 times in the Lodge clearing. A single bird was also seen at Arrumadeiro 2/8.

Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes niger* 13/8 1 Pico do Caboclo, 31/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta.

Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis malaris* 31/7 1 Yellow trail. Is it uncommon or was I just unlucky?

White-bearded Hermit *Phaethornis hispidus* 3/8 1 Pico do Caboclo.

Needle-billed Hermit *Phaethornis philippii* Common. By far the most numerous hermit, seen every other day inside forest or as a visitor to all sorts of flowering trees. The highest daily total was 8 birds seen 27/8, when one bird even acted as a well-needed fan when it hovered just 15 cm from my face!

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber* Seen on 12 days with a maximum of 4 birds seen at Arrumadeiro 2/8. Both in várzea and terra firme.

Black-throated Hermit *Phaethornis atrimentalis* 31/8 1 bird seen well at the very beginning of Guayaba de la Danta trail. Seemingly uncommon.

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora* Seen on 12 days with 1-6 birds. When the right trees are flowering, suddenly it becomes evident that there are quite a few Jacobins around.

Black-bellied Thorntail *Discosura longicauda* 21/7 1 female at an Inga tree in the lodge clearing, 20/8 1 male briefly along the Várzea trail. A fantastic bird, uncommonly seen.

Blue-chinned Sapphire *Chlorostilbon notatus* 14/8 1 male Santa Rita trail, 16/8 1 male Zacanbuzinho, 15/8 1 male, 20/8 1 pair Várzea trail. A concentrated appearance indeed. Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Chlorestes*.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus* 21/7 1 male, 1 female, 24/7 1 female in the Lodge clearing, 14/8 1 female Santa Rita trail, 16/8 1 male Zacanbuzinho, 27/8 1 female on the Peninsula.

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata* Rather common, especially fond of flowering *Inga* trees.

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus* 2/8 1 male Arrumadeiro.

Glittering-throated Emerald *Polyerata fimbriata* 1-3 birds seen on 8 days in disturbed areas.

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens* 9/8 1 male, 13/8 1 heard, 15/8 1 seen very briefly on the Yellow trail, 26/8 1 female Bushbird trail, 27/8 1 pair, 28/8 1 female, 29/8 1 male in the Lodge clearing, 27/8 1 male (taking a bath in flight) Guayaba de la Danta, 4/9 1 male at the Enramada. Superb views in the Lodge clearing!

Fiery Topaz *Topaza pyra* Only seen in the Lodge clearing. A female was present around red tubular flowers 17-31/8, an ad. male 23-29/8 and an immature male 27 and 31/8. The adult male is an absolutely stunning creature, and this was my 200:th species of hummingbird!

Black-eared Fairy *Heliathryx aurita* Single birds seen on 6 occasions. I had wonderful studies of a male taking a flighty bath in a pool on the Yellow trail 3/9.

Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus* Fairly common. This delightful bird was often heard, and I managed to whistle it in twice, as well as seeing it in flight on another occasion. Palmarí is probably one of the best (known) places to see this species in the whole of Amazonia!

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus* Probably heard regularly, but voice confusing. 1-2 birds seen on 5 occasions in both várzea and terra firme.

Amazonian White-tailed Trogon *Trogon viridis* Commonly heard and regularly seen in both terra firme and várzea.

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris* 31/7 1 male, 2/8 2 heard, 12/8 1 heard, 24/8 1 male+1 heard Arrumadeiro, 16/8 1 heard Cristina, Zacanbuzinho, 2/9 1 heard Santa Rita trail, 6/9 1 heard Mata-Matá. Found only in várzea.

Black-throated Trogon *Trogon rufus* Uncommon. 24/7 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 8/8 1 heard Aldea trail, 20/8 1 male seen very well on the Antwren trail.

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui* 3/8 1 male Pico do Caboclo, 12/8 1 male Arrumadeiro, 20/8 1 male Várzea trail, 27/8 1 heard Piranha trail, 6/9 1 heard Mata-Matá. Probably a bit overlooked.

Amazonian Violaceous Trogon *Trogon violaceus* 1-3 birds heard on 9 days, and 1 male seen nicely on the Aldea trail 25/8. For some reason I've only actually *seen* this species a few time in the Amazon.

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata* Fairly common.

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona* Fairly common.

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana* 1-3 birds seen on 7 occasions. Prefers channels and lakes.

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda* 11/8 1 seen briefly at Zacanbuzinho.

Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea* 31/7 1 male Arrumadeiro, 26/8 1 male Piranha trail.

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum* 15/8 2 Yellow trail (2400 m), 31/8 1 heard (2500 m), 7/9 1 Guayaba de la Danta (3300 m).

Rufous Motmot *Baryphthengus martii* Single birds seen on 6 occasions, mainly along the Yellow/Cachoeira trails but also along the Guayaba de la Danta. Major confusement about the voice (see next species).

Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota* (?) Never seen, but presumably heard on many mornings. What feels very strange though, is that the only motmots I saw in the area where these calls came from were Rufous Motmots.

Blue-cheeked Jacamar *Galbula cyanicollis* Recorded on 10 days with 1-2 individuals in both várzea and terra firme.

White-chinned Jacamar *Galbula tombacea* 11/8 1 heard, 20/8 2 Várzea trail, 14/8 1, 3/9 2 Santa Rita.

Purplish Jacamar *Galbula chalcothorax* 22/7 2 seen closely in wonderful light from the Canopy platform, 13/8 2 at nest hole along the Guayaba de la Danta. A beautiful and uncommon jacamar.

Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea* 24/7 1 Pico do Caboclo, 7/8 2 Guayaba de la Danta.

Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aurea* 6/8 1 heard Aldea trail, 11/8 1 heard Yellow trail, 20/8 1 heard Antwren trail, 1 heard Várzea trail, 21/8 1 heard Yellow trail, 8/9 1 heard from the Lodge clearing. It just wouldn't get into view!

Brown-banded Puffbird *Notharchus ordii* 22/8 1 bird seen well from the Canopy platform, 11/8 1 bird seen less well with the Field Guides group along the Yellow trail (1800 m.). A great bird to get!

Pied Puffbird *Notharchus tectus* 16/8 1 male Cristina, Zacanbuzinho, 8/9 2 birds seen from the Tower. Strangely enough I didn't see the usually most common *Notharchus*, the White-necked Puffbird.

Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Argicus macrodactylus* 24/7 1-2 birds seen very nicely at the big clearing along Pico do Caboclo.

Spotted Puffbird *Nystactes tamatia* 11/8 1 heard Zacabuzinho, 12/8 2 Arrumadeiro, 26/8 1 Bushbird trail, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá. Fantastic observations! Primarily a várzea bird.

Collared Puffbird *Bucco capensis* Stunning views of a bird perched just behind the maloca in the Lodge clearing 26/7, another bird heard from the Aldea trail 8/8.

Rufous-necked Puffbird *Malacoptila rufa* 1/8 1 Várzea trail, 6/8 2 Aldea trail, 14/8 2-3 Santa Rita trail, 18/8 2 Onça trail, 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 25/8 1 Aldea trail. Seemingly fairly common - it is a very inconspicuous bird easily missed.

Rusty-breasted Nunlet *Nonnula rubecula* 26/7 1 Yellow trail (650 m), 13/8 1 male Guayaba de la Danta (3600 m), 15/8 1 Yellow trail (c. 1000 m), 27/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta (2500 m – seen exceptionally well!). Five birds in total is a good result!

Rufous-capped Nunlet *Nonnula ruficapilla* 1/8 1, 10/8 2 Várzea trail, 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 16/8 1 heard Zacabuzinho. In some parts of Amazonia tied to stands of bamboo, here apparently a bird of várzea.

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons* Fairly common at forest edge and in várzea.

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus* Seen on 13 days in terra firme with 1-4 individuals.

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Fairly common along the river.

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens* 2/8 1 female, 12/8 1 pair, 24/7 1 female Arrumadeiro. I have no idea why this species was only found at a single locality.

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus* Fairly common by voice, though few were recorded the last two weeks. Seen on 7 days.

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni* Seen or heard on 13 days in both terra firme and várzea.

Chestnut-eared Araçari *Pteroglossus castanotis* 1-6 birds were seen on 5 occasions from the clearings. Poor numbers, as with the Lettered and Ivory-billed Aracaris.

Lettered Araçari *Pteroglossus inscriptus* 16/8 3 Zacabuzinho. This aracari is usually fairly common. Could there be seasonal movements involved?

Ivory-billed Araçari *Pteroglossus azara* 4/8 at least 1 Guayaba de la Danta (1800 m).

Curl-crested Araçari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* 4/8 at least 1 Guayaba de la Danta (1800 m), 22/8 2 Onça trail. A fantastic bird, seen pretty well!

Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii* Regularly heard along the Guayaba de la Danta and Onça trails, occasionally from the Yellow trail. I only saw one bird, a male, along the Guayaba 7/9.

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos culminatus* Fairly common. Mostly heard, but seen on at least 5 occasions.

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus* Heard daily in small numbers, but surprisingly few birds were seen.

Bar-breasted Piculet *Picumnus aurifrons juruanus* Fairly common. 1-2 birds seen on 18 days. A pair had their night/nest hole in the Lodge clearing. The male of *juruanus* has red crown spots.

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula* One male was seen or heard regularly at the Peninsula and in the clearings 15/8-8/9.

Yellow-throated Woodpecker *Piculus flavigula* Observed on 7 days with 1-3 birds, most on the Guayaba de la Danta. A nest hole was found 31/8, ten meters beyond the 4236 m. marking on the Yellow trail (on the left hand side) 2.5 meters up. The only sighting in várzea was made at Mata-Matá 6/9.

Golden-green Woodpecker *Piculus chrysochlorus* Seen or heard on 8 days in terra firme with 1-3 birds. Both the Guayaba de la Danta and Aldea trails seem to be good for the species.

Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans* 22/8 1 female Várzea trail, 26/8 1 female Piranha trail.

Scale-breasted Woodpecker *Celeus grammicus* Fairly common. 1-2 birds seen or heard on 11 days.

Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus* 2/8 3, 12/8 2 Arrumadeiro, 16/8 1 heard Zacanbuzinho, 2/9 1 female Santa Rita, 6/9 1 heard Mata-Matá. A fabulous bird, seen exceptionally well!

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus* 17/8 1 male, 31/8 1 female in the Lodge clearing, 24/8 1 pair Arrumadeiro, 6/9 1 female Mata-Matá. Probably a few more seen.

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus* Frequently encountered but not very numerous.

Red-stained Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis* Fairly common. 1-3 birds seen on 15 days in both várzea and terra firme.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucus* Fairly common. 1-5 birds seen on 17 days.

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis* 23/7 1 pair, 7/8 1 male Guayaba de la Danta (900 m), 11/8 1 male Yellow trail, 22/8 1 female Onça trail.

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis* 2/8 3+1 heard, 12/8 1 (building a nest)+3 heard, 24/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro. Readily found around the lake.

Rusty-backed Spinetail *Cranioleuca vulpina* Seen or heard on 13 days with 1-8 birds, mainly on the Peninsula and in the igapó shortly upriver, but also recorded at Arrumadeiro and Zacanbuzinho. To see this bird in Peru you have to go to the Rfo Javari!

Speckled Spinetail *Cranioleuca gutturata* 2/8 2 Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1, 2/9 1-2 Santa Rita trail, 20/8 1, 27/8 1-2 Várzea trail. Not uncommon in várzea, but a bit hard to see.

Chestnut-winged Hookbill *Ancistrops strigilatus* Seen or heard (once) on 6 days with 1-2 birds in terra firme canopy flocks.

Eastern Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes subulatus* Observed on 7 days with 1-3 individuals, independently or with a flock. Mostly low to mid-storey. The formal splitting of this species is coming soon.

Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner *Philydor pyrrhodes* 1/8 1 heard Várzea/Piranha trail, 14/8 1+1 heard, 2/9 1+1 heard Santa Rita trail, 20/8 1 heard Antwren trail, 27/8 1 heard Guayaba de la Danta. Uncommon and difficult to see, but Santa Rita trail seems to be good for the species. Nice views 2/9.

Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner *Philydor erythrocerus* Seen with certainty on 8 days with 1-2 individuals. Mainly in canopy of terra firme, but sometimes seen fairly low.

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner *Philydor erythropterus* Single individuals seen along the Guayaba de la Danta 4 and 27/8.

Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner *Philydor ruficaudatus* Single individuals seen on at least 5 occasions. Probably fairly common.

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Automolus infuscatus* Fairly common. 1-6 birds seen on 15 days. Low to mid-storey of terra firme, quite noisy. The form *paraensis* to the east of the Madeira was split recently and is called Pará Foliage-gleaner.

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner *Automolus ochrolaemus* Seen or heard on 9 days with 1-2 birds. Found in várzea and transitional forest.

Rufous-tailed Xenops *Xenops milleri* Not uncommon. 1-2 birds seen on 7 days with canopy flocks in terra firme.

Slender-billed Xenops *Xenops tenuirostris* 30/7 2, 4/8 1 Várzea trail, 26/8 1-2 Piranha trail. Uncommon, seemingly restricted to várzea.

Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus* Fairly common. Observed on 18 days with 1-5 individuals in both terra firme and várzea.

Short-billed Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus rufigularis* 9/8 1 Yellow trail (800 m), 13/8 1 male at the end of Guayaba de la Danta (maybe the same individual as four days earlier), 27/8 1 pair, 31/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta (900-1000 m). All of them were very cooperative!

Black-tailed Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus caudacutus* 18/8 1 seen well at the beginning of Onça trail. Uncommon or rare.

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa* Seen or heard on 6 days with 1-3 birds, in both várzea and terra firme.

White-chinned Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla merula* 8/9 1 bird attending an army ant swarm along the Guayaba de la Danta was the only record.

Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda* 13/8 1 heard Guayaba de la Danta (3500 m) was the only record.

Spot-throated Woodcreeper *Deconychura stictolaema* 3/9 2 Pico do Caboclo, 15/8 1, 3/9 1 Yellow trail, 27/8 2 Guayaba de la Danta. In most of Amazonia a tricky bird to get.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus* 1/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 12/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 25/8 1 Cachoeira trail. Surprisingly uncommon.

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus* Common, primarily in terra firme but also in várzea.

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris* 28-29/7 2 heard Caotí, 2/8 1 heard, 24/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro, 11/8 1 in flight+1 heard Zacanbuzinho, 22/8 1 seen extraordinary well just by the restaurant, 6/9 1 heard Mata-Matá.

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula* Seen or heard on 9 occasions in both terra firme and várzea. An odd woodcreeper, sometimes acting more like a foliage-gleaner.

Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* 22/8 1 Onça trail, 27/8 1, 7/9 1 Guayaba de la Danta.

Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia* 23/7 2+1 heard, 7/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 8/8 1 Aldea trail. Apparently uncommon.

Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes picumnus* 15/8 1 bird seen well from the Yellow trail (800 m) was the only record. Probably uncommon to rare.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus picus* Often heard or seen around the Lodge clearing, otherwise relatively few records from várzea edge.

Zimmer's Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus kinerii* 10/8 2 in igapó from a canoe slightly upstream from the lodge, 16/8 1 heard Zacanbuzinho, 26/8 1 heard Piranha trail, 30/8 1+1 heard Palmarí community, 31/8 1 heard from the restaurant porch. Not uncommon in igapó and várzea. Hard to separate from Straight-billed Woodcreeper when silent, but the leg color is gray (not olive), and the chest streaking is not

entirely edged with black (thanks Bret, for helping me out!). The song is similar to that of Straight-billed but somewhat shorter, with an upslur at the end.

Striped Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus* Fairly common in várzea.

Ocellated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus* Fairly common. This species is normally found in terra firme, but along the Javari it's *only* found in várzea.

Juruá Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus (elegans) juruanus* Common. Seen on virtually every walk in the terra firme. *Juruanus* is regarded as a species separate from *elegans* by some (and *elegans* is often merged with *X. spixii*). They look a bit different, but apparently their voices are very similar. The streaked parts are similar to those of Ocellated Woodcreeper but Juruá is much paler, almost yellowish buff underneath. The two can be seen almost side by side along the Várzea trail.

Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatoides* Fairly common in várzea and transitional forest, though mostly heard. Recently split from Buff-throated Woodcreeper, *X. guttatus*.

Lineated Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus* 22/8 1 bird with a canopy flock at the beginning of Onça trail. Probably uncommon, but easily overlooked.

Curve-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus procurvoides* 27/7 1 bird at the Cachoeira stream, 27/8 1 bird along the Várzea trail. Apparently uncommon. A very nice bird.

Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus* Probably fairly common, but rather secretive. Seen or heard on 11 days with 1-4 individuals.

Undulated Antshrike *Frederickena unduligera* 27/8 1 male seen well at a small, densely vegetated stream along the Guayaba de la Danta trail (4050 m). There is more suitable habitat along this trail, as well as along the Bushbird trail, and it's even been seen at the beginning of the Yellow trail (200 m). In any case it's a very local and uncommon bird at Palmarí.

Great Antshrike *Taraba major* 28/7 1 heard, 30/8 2 heard Palmarí community, 2/8 1 female+2 heard, 12/8 1 heard, 24/8 1 female+1 heard Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard, 2/9 1 male+2 heard Santa Rita trail. Várzea and edge.

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus* Commonly heard and sometimes seen around the Peninsula and at Arrumadeiro.

White-shouldered Antshrike *Thamnophilus aethiops* 29/7 1 male Yellow trail (200 m), 6/8 1 female Aldea trail, 7/9 1 male Guayaba de la Danta (1450 m). Uncommon.

Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus* Fairly common in both terra firme and várzea, though only seen on 3 occasions.

Mouse-colored Antshrike *Thamnophilus murinus* Fairly common in terra firme, seen 4 times.

Amazonian Antshrike *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Fairly common and rather easy to see in várzea. A nest was found at Arrumadeiro 12/8.

Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygiptila stellaris* Rather common, mostly with canopy flocks both in terra firme and várzea.

Black Bushbird *Neotantes niger* 23/7 1 male Guayaba de la Danta (3500 m), 14/8 2 males Santa Rita trail, 26/8 1 pair Bushbird trail. Cool! A difficult bird in its entire range.

Saturnine Antshrike *Thamnomanes saturninus* Common with understorey flocks. During the first ten days at Palmarí I found two males with obvious white-fringed wing-bars, an uncommon anomaly not mentioned in the literature. At first I thought I had something really interesting going on, but soon I realized through the vocalizations that it had to be Saturnine Antshrike. Bret Whitney quickly confirmed my suspicions.

Bluish-slate Antshrike *Thamnomanes schistogynus* Fairly common in várzea, a few seen also along larger streams in the terra firme.

Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura* Rather common, far more often heard than seen.

Moustached Antwren *Myrmotherula ignota* 21/7 1 male, 28/8 1 male in the Lodge clearing, 11/8 1 heard Yellow trail, 20/8 3 Várzea trail, 2/9 1 male Santa Rita trail. Partly overlooked, since I never learned its voice.

Sclater's Antwren *Myrmotherula sclateri* Seen on 8 days with 1-2 individuals. I never really learned its song, but I guess it should be considered as fairly common.

Amazonian Streaked-Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata* Fairly common in igapó and swampy várzea.

Plain-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula huxwelli* Less common: 23/7 2, 4/8 1 male, 27/8 1 female Guayaba de la Danta, 14/8 1 pair Santa Rita trail, 15/8 2 heard Yellow trail, 18/8 1 female Onça trail.

Stipple-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula haematonota* Common. One of the most characteristic birds of understory flocks in the terra firme, but also found along the Santa Rita trail. Female Santa Rita birds appeared more brown than rufous on the back, while the males looked normal.

Rufous-tailed Antwren *Myrmotherula erythrura* Seemingly uncommon. 24/7 1 pair Pico do Caboclo, 26/7 1 pair Várzea trail, 24/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro.

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris* 14/8 3, 2/9 6 Santa Rita trail, 6/9 1 pair Mata-Matá. Evidently a bird of várzea along the Javari.

Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis* Common. A bird of understory. Gray Antwrens here are very similar to Long-winged, but they stay in mid to high levels and lack the white tail tip.

Ihering's Antwren *Myrmotherula iheringeri* Not uncommon, but very similar to Long-winged Antwren. Frequents low to midstorey of terra firme, especially along the Yellow trail system. Compared to Long-winged Antwren the male has a more extensive black bib, more spotted wing bars (not fringed) and a shorter white-fringed tail that it twitches frequently. The female is very gray above, with rather obscure wing bars.

Río Suno Antwren *Myrmotherula sunensis* 14/8 1 male seen very well along the Santa Rita trail. A rare bird anywhere in its scattered range. Has been found on the Brazilian side of the river, but I didn't manage to locate any. According to Ridgely & Tudor the Río Suno Antwren is confined to terra firme, but along the Javari it's found only in várzea.

Gray Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii* Rather common, mostly with canopy flocks.

Leaden Antwren *Myrmotherula assimilis* 25/7 1 pair Piranha lakes, 28/7 1 pair Caotí, 7/8 1 pair, 20/8 1 pair, 27/8 1 female Várzea trail, 10/8 1 heard in igapó while canoeing, 16/8 2 Zacanbuzinho. A bird of igapó and várzea edge, always near water.

Dot-winged Antwren *Mirorhophias quixensis* Observed on 7 days with 1-4 birds. Várzea and edge of terra firme.

Chestnut-shouldered Antwren *Terenura humeralis* 1/8 1 male, 4/8 1 pair Várzea trail, 25/8 1 pair Aldea trail, 27/8 1 heard, 31/8 1 female Guayaba de la Danta, 5/9 1 male Yellow trail. Not uncommon in terra firme canopy flocks but hard to see.

Gray Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens* Fairly common. A bird that you often hear but seldom get to see.

Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens* 2/8 1 male, 2 females, 12/8 1 female+1 heard Arrumadeiro, 3/8 1-2 heard Pico do Caboclo. Apparently confined to várzea.

Black Antbird *Cercomacra serva* Fairly common but local, mainly found at tree falls and sometimes at forest edge in terra firme.

White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys* 12/8 1 male Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail. Seemingly uncommon (or partly overlooked) in várzea.

Black-tailed Antbird *Myrmoborus melanurus* 14/8 1 male, 3/9 1 heard Santa Rita trail. A rare and beautiful antbird found in swampy várzea. Has been found on the Brazilian side, but no success for me.

Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus* Seen or heard on 7 days with 1-3 birds, almost all of them along the Guayaba de la Danta. The relatively few sightings might be explained by very few singing birds. It's a rather secretive species, when not occasionally attending an ant swarm.

Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis cantator* Common in várzea, less so in terra firme where it's most often found around tree falls. One of the most characteristic bird songs in the above mentioned habitats.

Yellow-browed Antbird *Hypocnemis hypoxanthus* 25/7 1, 31/7 1 pair, 11/8 1 heard, 15/8 1 male Yellow trail, 6/8 1, 25/8 3 Aldea trail, 27/8 1 pair Guayaba de la Danta (950 m). A stunning antbird!

Band-tailed Antbird *Hypocnemoides maculicauda* 2 and 12/8 1 pair Arrumadeiro, 11/8 4 heard, 16/8 3 Zacanbuzinho, 26/8 1 female Piranha trail, 27/8 1 female, 31/8 1 heard Várzea trail. Several close-up views!

Slate-colored Antbird *Percnostola schistacea* Seen on 7 days with 1-3 birds on various terra firme trails. Prefers dense undergrowth and thus easily escapes discovery. Its song can be confusingly like that of Sooty Antbird, but is shorter and at a higher pitch.

Spot-winged Antbird *Percnostola leucostigma* 28/7 1 pair, 11/8 1 heard by the Cachoeira stream, 7/9 1 pair Guayaba de la Danta (3300 m). Very local near forest streams in terra firme.

Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia* 24/7 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 4/8 1 male+1 heard, 7/8 1 heard Piranha trail, 16/8 1 male+2 heard Zacanbuzinho, 6/9 1 pair Mata-Matá trail, 7/9 1 pair Várzea trail (after heavy rains). A delightful antbird, always found near water.

Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra* 12/8 1 male Arrumadeiro, 6/9 2 males, 1 female Mata-Matá. Perhaps overlooked. Great views at Mata-Matá!

White-shouldered Antbird *Myrmeciza melanocephala* Fairly common in várzea on the Peruvian side, where seen very well at Santa Rita trail. In Brazil it seems to be uncommon, heard near Aldea 31/7 and 30/8, and from the Várzea trail 4/9 (after heavy rains).

Sooty Antbird *Myrmeciza fortis* Fairly common in terra firme, often near water in dense understorey or attending an army ant swarm.

Black-throated Antbird *Myrmeciza atrothorax* 12/8 1 male, 24/8 1 heard Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail. Apparently a bird of várzea, probably uncommon.

Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* Fairly common in terra firme.

White-throated Antbird *Gymnopithys salvini* Fairly common, primarily in terra firme but also in várzea. Generally the most numerous species at an ant swarm. Many terrific observations!

Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevius* Fairly common in terra firme, mainly near water or in dense understorey. A real beauty!

Dot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax punctulatus* 3/8 1 pair+2 heard, 13/8 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 14/8 1 heard, 2/9 3 heard Santa Rita trail. Superb observation of a duetting pair!

Scale-backed Antbird *Hylophylax poecilonotus* Fairly common but somewhat irregular. Seen or heard with 1-5 birds on 16 days. Often at ant swarms.

Hairy-crested Antbird *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta* 23/7 1 heard Guayaba de la Danta, 26/7 2+ 1 heard, 28/7 and 1/8 1 heard Yellow trail, 6/8 2 heard Aldea trail, 31/8 2, 7/9 2 Guayaba de la Danta. A very charismatic bird!

Black-spotted Bare-eye *Phlegopsis nigromaculatus* 22/7 4, 3/8 6, 13/8 1+2 heard Pico do Caboclo, 9/8 1 heard Guayaba de la Danta (3100 m), 14/8 1 Santa Rita trail, 7/9 1 heard from the maloca. Finally! Stellar views *en masse* at Pico do Caboclo! Almost exclusively found in várzea, though I also heard one in a swampy area at the Guayaba de la Danta.

Reddish-winged Bare-eye *Phlegopsis erythropterus* A pair of this splendid antbird was attending an ant swarm along the Guayaba de la Danta (1700 m) 7/9. The male is one of the most beautiful antbirds of the Amazon! Apparently uncommon to rare.

Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis* Except for a male whistled in at the beginning of Guayaba de la Danta 23/7, this species was only heard on 6 occasions; 22/8 along Onça trail, 2/9 along Santa Rita trail, and four times along the Guayaba de la Danta (beginning and at 3800 m).

Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisona* Regularly heard on virtually all terra firme trails, though few individuals involved. One bird was seen superbly well during ten seconds along the Guayaba de la Danta 31/8 (950 m).

Chestnut-belted Gnateater *Conopophaga castaneiceps* 26/7 2-3 males (900-1400 m), 31/8 1 male (750 m) Yellow trail, 4/8 1 male (1000 m), 22/8 1 pair (1450 m) Guayaba de la Danta, 6/8 1 female Aldea trail, 5/9 1 male Tractor trail. A good result! Prefers rather flat areas with understorey of uniform high.

Ash-throated Gnateater *Conopophaga peruviana* 9/8 1 female seen well along Guayaba de la Danta (3200 m), in a swampy area with thick understorey. Uncommon to rare.

Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus* Fairly commonly heard in terra firme, especially along the Guayaba de la Danta, Onça and Aldea trails. If singing close by, it's possible to whistle a male into view. I actually saw 1-2 birds on no less than 6 occasions.

Red-headed Manakin *Pipra rubrocapilla* Fairly common in terra firme. Single birds (mostly males) seen on 12 days.

Wire-tailed Manakin *Pipra filicauda* Fairly common in várzea. Usually rather inconspicuous, but aggressive towards other Manakins at fruiting trees. The fabulous ad. male was seen on merely four occasions.

White-crowned Manakin *Dixiphia pipra* Not uncommon in terra firme. 1-3 birds seen on 8 days, including several males.

Blue-crowned Manakin *Lepidothrix coronata* Rather common in terra firme, seen or heard every other day and also the most numerous manakin at fruiting trees.

Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola* Regularly heard in small numbers on most terra firme trails. Female-plumaged birds were seen on at least 3 occasions. The yellow-crowned *regina* is found on the Brazilian side, whilst the Peruvian birds belong to the red-crowned *napensis*.

White-bearded Manakin *Manacus manacus* One male was seen in the Lodge clearing 2/8, and then 1-2 males regularly 14/8-6/9. Also 1 male, 2 females along the Pico do Caboclo 3/8.

Striped Manakin *Machaeropterus regulus* A female was seen on 4 dates in the Lodge clearing 28/8-8/9 and a superb male by the Enramada 4/9. Never found inside the forest, and I wasn't sure about its song.

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes stolzmanni* Fairly common by voice. Seen with a mixed flock along the Yellow trail 11/8 and at Cristina, Zacanbuzinho 16/8.

Wing-barred Piprites *Piprites chloris* Regularly heard in small numbers on most terra firme trails. Only one bird was seen, along the Guayaba de la Danta 27/8.

Várzea Schiffornis *Schiffornis major* Fairly common in várzea, where one of the most characteristic bird songs. Normally difficult to see, but sometimes comes out in the open and then not very shy. Only occasionally follows flocks.

Thrush-like Schiffornis *Schiffornis turdinus* Regularly heard along the Yellow (esp. 650 m) and Tractor trails. Also found along the Aldea trail, but not along the Guayaba de la Danta.

White-browed Purpletuft *Iodopleura isbellae* 16/8 4 Cristina, Zacabuzinho.

Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrra* Singles heard along the Yellow trail 1/8, 15/8 and 3/9. 3/8 1 Pico do Caboclo, 9/8 1 heard Guayaba de la Danta, 25/8 1 Aldea trail, 26/8 1 Bushbird trail. Can be extremely challenging to see.

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans* Commonly heard on all the major terra firme trails. Non-singing birds were seen on 5 occasions.

Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana* Seen on 7 days with 1-3 birds, including one nice scope view of a male from the Tower.

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana* Seen on 7 days with 1-2 birds 22/7-13/8, oddly enough not recorded after that.

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus* 21/7 1 female from the Tower, 22/7 1 from the Canopy platform, 10/8 2 crossing the river near the lodge, 11/8 8 Zacabuzinho, 3/9 1 female from the Tower. Very modest numbers.

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata* Regularly heard from the Guayaba de la Danta, Onça, Pico do Caboclo and Santa Rita trails. Only seen on three occasions, but then I saw them all the better!

Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus* 2/8 1 male+another heard booming, 10/8 1 flying across the river while canoeing, 16/8 an amazing 6 males at the same time Zacabuzinho, 30/8 1 male from the Tower, 4/9 1 Várzea trail. I had never seen a male for certain before, so this was excellent!

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes* 24/7 1 Pico do Caboclo, 15/8 1-2 Várzea trail, 16/8 2-3 Zacabuzinho, 28/8 1 in the Lodge clearing.

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum* 16/8 2 Zacabuzinho, 20/8 2 in the Enramada clearing.

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina* 10/8 2, 31/8 1 on the Peninsula, 30/8 1 Palmarí community.

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus* Often seen in the Lodge clearing, otherwise relatively few records. Seldom shows its black-and-yellow crest, and thus looks confusingly similar to (but smaller than) Forest Elaenia.

Forest Elaenia *Myiopagis gaimardii* 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 11/8, 15/8 and 4/9 1 in the Lodge clearing.

Gray Elaenia *Myiopagis caniceps* 24/7 1 male Pico do Caboclo, 20/8-1/9 1 male seen or heard in the Lodge clearing on 7 days.

Yellow-crowned Elaenia *Myiopagis flavivertex* 12/8 2 Arrumadeiro, 13/8 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail. Uncommon in várzea.

Large Elaenia *Elaenia spectabilis* 1-2 birds seen around the clearings on 12 days, with 4 in the Enramada clearing 4/9.

Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris* Seen on 8 days with 1-3 individuals around the clearings. It can't be ruled out that some individual was a White-crested Elaenia. One bird was much grayer below than any other I've seen.

River Tyrannulet *Serpophaga hypoleuca* 11/8 1 heard in front of the lodge, but could not be seen.

Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant *Stigmatura napensis* 6 and 8/8 1 seen very well at the tip of the Peninsula (then a grove of trees partly standing in water). A remarkable finding, as it's normally found only along major tributaries with river islands. A lot of birds were migrating up the river this week, as the water level dropped fast creating new habitat for riverine species.

Plain Tyrannulet *Inezia inornata* 10/8 1 seen from a canoe in igapó near the first beach upriver from the lodge. I couldn't identify this Tyrannulet when I saw it, but I immediately reacted on its very pale underparts (otherwise somewhat resembling Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet) and its one-note call. After literature studies, no other species seem likely for confusion. This may represent the northernmost record ever of this little-known austral migrant.

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleaginea* Fairly common in both várzea and terra firme. Seen on at least 13 days with 1-4 individuals. See also next species.

McConnell's Flycatcher *Mionectes mcconnelli* 7/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta (500 m). I tried to look very carefully on all *Mionectes* flycatchers that I encountered inside terra firme as, according to Ridgely & Tudor, McConnell's is supposed to replace Ochre-bellied here. This is not the case at Palmari. The only bird I saw well enough to call McConnell's Flycatcher was in fact chased off by an Ochre-bellied Flycatcher!

Sepia-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris* 22/7 1 Pico do Caboclo, 20/8 1-2 Várzea trail. Probably uncommon and restricted to várzea.

Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola* 12/8 1 Arrumadeiro (along the channel to Bujuzú), 16/8 1 heard Zacabuzinho. Not mapped for this area in Ridgely & Tudor.

Ringed Antpipit *Corythopis torquata* 5/9 1 Yellow trail (450 m). Probably an uncommon bird, but likely overlooked.

Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant *Myiornis ecaudatus* One individual was seen by the maloca 2, 6 and 11/8 and heard 28/8 and 8/9. Another individual was heard 6/9 at Mata-Matá.

Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus vitiosus* Fairly common, heard on virtually every walk in terra firme. Seen on 7 occasions.

Johannes's Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus johannis* Fairly common in várzea and igapó, but a bit tricky to see (only 3 times). Sometimes heard in front of the hotel complex.

Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus minor* Fairly common in várzea and a few in transitional forest, recorded on 12 days. Pico do Caboclo is a good trail to look for it. This is one of the birds that is difficult to get elsewhere in Peru. I actually only had one bird on that side of the river, at Mata-Matá 6/9.

White-bellied Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus griseipectus* 4/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta (c. 500 m). No more birds could be located.

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum* Single birds seen around the clearings 11/8, 31/8 and 9/9. A beautiful little bird.

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum* Common in várzea and igapó, seen or heard daily. A nest was found at Arrumadeiro 12/8.

Brownish Twistwing *Cnipodectes subbrunneus* Not uncommon in terra firme, but difficult to see. Heard regularly along the Yellow trail (esp. 300 m) and Guayaba de la Danta (esp. 1400 m). I think that "Twistwing" is an appropriate name for the species – there are so many "Flycatchers" anyway.

Rufous-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon ruficauda* Not uncommon. Seen or heard in terra firme on 7 days with 1-3 birds. All were found along the Yellow or Guayaba de la Danta trails.

Olivaceous Flatbill *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus* 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 16/8 1 Zacanbuzinho, 18/8 1, 20/8 1 Várzea trail, 21/8 1 by the Cachoeira stream, 31/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta. Mainly a bird of várzea, but also occurs along forest streams in terra firme.

Yellow-olive Flatbill *Tolmomyias sulphureus* Observed on 6 days with 1-3 individuals. Only found in várzea around Palmarí; Várzea trail and Arrumadeiro (where also a nest was found) are good places to see it.

Zimmer's Flatbill *Tolmomyias assimilis* Seen or heard on 9 days with 1-3 birds. Only found in terra firme, otherwise told apart from Yellow-olive Flatbill by voice and Zimmer's well-marked wing edgings.

Gray-crowned Flatbill *Tolmomyias poliocephalus* Observed on 7 days with 1-2 birds. Strictly a canopy bird and can thus be hard to track down unless you know its voice. Probably fairly common.

Olive-faced Flatbill *Tolmomyias viridiceps* Observed on 6 days with 1-2 birds, including a pair busy with nest constructing where the Yellow trail ends in a plantation. A bird of forest edge.

White-crested Spadebill *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos* 23/7 1, 7/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 9 and 11/8 1 heard Yellow trail (800 m). Apparently uncommon.

Golden-crowned Spadebill *Platyrinchus coronatus* 14/8 1 male Santa Rita trail. Probably a very local species, maybe only in this kind of transitional forest.

Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher *Onychorhynchus coronatus* Despite having a rather distinct call, I never learned to pick it out. Dave Stejskal could though. When Fieldguides had left I was lucky enough to see it three times. 10/8 1 heard Várzea trail, 12/8 1 heard, 24/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail, 21/8 1 by the Cachoeira stream, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá. Seemingly widespread but always hard to see.

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher *Terenotriccus erythrurus* Fairly common. Seen or heard on 15 days with 1-3 individuals in both terra firme and várzea.

Black-tailed Flycatcher *Myiobius atricaudus* 24/7 4 Pico do Caboclo (including a nest!), 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1, 2/9 1 Santa Rita trail, 6/9 2 Mata-Matá. Extremely similar to Whiskered Flycatcher, but has a rounded tail and does probably only occur in várzea.

Whiskered Flycatcher *Myiobius barbatus* Fairly common. Seen on 12 days with 1-3 birds. It probably only occurs in terra firme and has an almost square (not rounded) tail, although this is hard to see in the field.

Euler's Flycatcher *Lathrotriccus euleri* 24/8 2 Pico do Caboclo, 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail, 16/8 1 Zacanbuzinho.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus* A pair of this austral migrant was seen regularly in the Enramada clearing and at the Peninsula. The last observation was made 31/8.

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis* 22/7 2 Pico do Caboclo, 2/8 2 Arrumadeiro-Pamarí. This species seems to undertake full scale seasonal migrations.

Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis* 24/7 1 seen rather briefly (20 sec.) from the restaurant porch, inspecting the boardwalk and then flying towards the community. Probably a quite uncommon bird, subject to seasonal migrations.

Amazonian Black-Tyrant *Knipolegus poecilocercus* 16/8 1 displaying male Cristina, Zacanbuzinho. Seen at close range. The display consisted of a small jump with closed wings, and a second higher jump with outspread wings. At the second jump it uttered a clicking sound, perhaps created from the wing-beat. The underwing had some dark red or purplish, barely visible during the second jump. Cool! This is a hard bird to get anywhere.

Bright-rumped Attila *Attila spadiceus* Regularly heard in small numbers, mostly in terra firme. Only seen once (but good), a bird along the Onça trail 22/8.

Citron-bellied Attila *Attila citriniventris* 1-2 males were heard regularly along the Yellow trail (400-800 m), and once along the Guayaba de la Danta (800 m). Despite several tries to track it down I never managed to see this species.

Cinnamon Attila *Attila cinnamomeus* 30/7 2, 7/8 2 and single birds heard at 3 dates along the Várzea trail, 3/8 1 Pico do Caboclo, 27/8 1 heard from the Peninsula, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá. Generally a very hard bird to see, so my four (excellent) observations is a good result.

Grayish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex* Heard with 1-3 birds on 13 days, and seen on 3 occasions. Most likely found along the Yellow and Aldea trails.

Eastern Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator* 11/8 1 along the Yellow trail (1400 m). Could probably be seen regularly from the Canopy platform.

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox* Fairly common in disturbed areas.

Swainson's Flycatcher *Myiarchus swainsoni* 22/8 1 seen and heard on the Peninsula.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer* 2/8 1+1 heard Arrumadeiro. Probably overlooked.

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus* Fairly common-locally common in open places in the vicinity of water.

Lesser Kiskadee *Pitangus lictor* Fairly common but local, always by channels, lakes and pools.

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarhynchus pitangua* Seen or heard on 12 days with 1-2 individuals.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis* Fairly common.

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis* Seen around the clearings or the pool near the Várzea trail on most days, with 1-6 birds.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher *Myiozetetes parva* 15/8 1 heard Yellow trail by the Cachoeira stream. Identified by Dave Stejskal. Did not respond to play-back.

Dusky-chested Flycatcher *Myiozetetes luteiventris* 13/8 1 heard Pico de Caboclo. Also this species identified by Dave Stejskal.

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus* 26/7 1 Várzea trail, 28/7 1, 21/1 1 Yellow trail, 27/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta.

Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatricristatus* A single bird was seen now and then in the Enramada clearing 22/7-5/9. Also 3 birds at Zacabuzinho 16/8 and 1 bird at Mata-Matá 6/9.

Variiegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius* 31/7 1 Arrumadeiro, 25/8 1 Aldea trail (in a plantation), 31/8 1 from the Tower.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana* Only found around the Peninsula. A single bird was seen 5/8 and two was seen 26/8. Then there was suddenly 32 birds dotting the grass 30/8! The day after, numbers had dropped to 20. Between 1-8/9 1-6 birds were seen almost daily, and the last bird was seen 9/9. Interesting appearance by this beautiful austral migrant.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus* Common, seen daily. A nest was found at the tip of a branch hanging over the river.

Cinereous Becard *Pachyramphus rufus* 16/8 2 heard at Zacabuzinho (with the help of Bret Whitney). Probably uncommon, and perhaps restricted to blackwater areas.

Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus castaneus* 1-3 birds seen on 8 days, mostly around the clearings and the Várzea trail.

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus* Seen on 13 days with 1-6 birds. Bred successfully in the clearing, where I saw most of the birds. Also seen around Arrumadeiro. The males here are all black with two white wing-bars. If seen hastily it can be mistaken for a White-shouldered Tanager!

Black-capped Becard *Pachyramphus marginatus* Seen on 8 days with 1-2 birds in terra firme. Almost always with canopy flocks.

Pink-throated Becard *Pachyramphus minor* A pair was resident along the Guayaba de la Danta (500-1000 m). One or both of the two were seen on 4 occasions.

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana* 2/8 1 pair, 12/8 1 male Arrumadeiro were the only observations.

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata* 24/8 1 female, 3/8 1 male Pico do Caboclo, 12/8 1 pair Arrumadeiro, 27/8 1 pair in the Enramada clearing, 31/8 1 male flying by the Tower.

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer* Fairly common-common along the river. Numbers a bit fluctuating, but a major increase was noticed when water levels dropped.

Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera* Seen on at least 11 days with 1-10 birds. I found it a bit hard to distinguish from Rough-wing, except when vocalizing. It sounds similar to River Tyrannulet!

Southern Martin *Progne modesta* 4/8 4 birds flying westwards seen from the restaurant porch late in the afternoon.

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea* 24/7 c. 10 from the Tower, 31/7 c. 5 including two perched Palmarí-Arrumadeiro. Its absence in August-September is mysterious.

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata* Relatively few birds seen; observed on 9 days with 1-8 birds.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* Common, but mostly seen in modest numbers. About 100 were seen between Palmarí and Arrumadeiro 31/7, and at least 200 my last morning, 10/9, from the restaurant porch.

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus* Seen almost daily in the Lodge clearing, otherwise fairly common but somewhat irregular.

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus* Mostly seen around the Peninsula, very irregularly in July-late August, but regularly the last 2 weeks. Also seen between Palmarí-Caotí 28/7 and in Palmarí community 27/8. A beauty!

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus* 24/7 1 heard Pico do Caboclo, 14/8 1 heard, 2/9 2 heard Santa Rita, 18/8 2 heard, 20/8 2 heard (another pair) Onça trail, 6/9 1 heard Mata-Matá. There isn't much suitable habitat for the species in the areas I visited.

Gray Wren *Thryothorus griseus* It took me 11 days to track down "El Gris", although I'd heard a very probable one at Caotí a few days before. It gave super looks without play-back on the first day, and with play-back when the Fieldguide group came. This individual was regularly heard 1/8-4/9, even during the middle of the day, along the second half of the Várzea trail. Another birds was heard in the afternoon 13/8 at the beginning of the Pico do Caboclo. Uncommon and local around tree falls and streams in várzea.

Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis* Fairly common, mainly in várzea and at edge of terra firme.

Buff-breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis* Rather common in várzea. Easily seen a Arrumadeiro.

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* Only a few records the first three weeks, but from mid-August it was regularly heard and seen around the clearing and in the Palmarí community.

Southern Nightingale-Wren *Microcerculus marginatus* Fairly common, but overall numbers rather small. Regularly heard on most terra firme trails, especially the Guayaba de la Danta. The song here is

quite different from the regular song south of the Amazon and can be very hard to detect at a distance, easily mistaken for a cicada!

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis* Fairly common in disturbed areas.

Lawrence's Thrush *Turdus lawrencei* 18/8 1 heard at the stream crossing on the Várzea trail. Apparently quite uncommon, or simply not singing.

Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli* 24/7 1, 3/8 2 Pico do Caboclo, 6/9 1 Mata-Matá. Never heard singing. A várzea bird.

White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis* 23/7 2, 7/8 1, 18/8 1 singing at the beginning of Guayaba de la Danta, 3/9 1 Pico do Caboclo, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail, 18/8 1, 22/8 1 Onça trail. A shy species, so seeing it on 5 occasions is not bad.

Long-billed Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus* Fairly common. This is one of the most weird-looking of South America's birds! Sometimes you almost can't tell what's tail and what's bill.

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Ptilioptila plumbea* 2/8 1 pair, 12/8 2 heard Arrumadeiro, 13/8 1 heard Pico do Caboclo.

Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo *Vireolanius leucotis* 13/8 1 heard, 31/8 1-2 Guayaba de la Danta, both times in the vicinity of 3500-3600 m. Doubtless more numerous than this, but perhaps still uncommon.

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo (olivaceus) chivi* 1-2 birds seen on 13 days, most often at forest edge.

Lemon-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus thoracicus* 1-3 birds seen on 9 days, mostly in várzea but a few also in terra firme. The Várzea trail and Arrumadeiro are good places for the species.

Gray-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus semicinereus* Fairly common in várzea. Often heard, but a very difficult bird to see well.

Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus* Rather commonly heard from the canopy of terra firme, seen on 7 days with 1-5 birds.

Tawny-crowned Greenlet *Hylophilus ochraceiceps* 27/7 1, 11/8 1 heard, 13/8 1 Yellow trail, 14/8 1 heard Santa Rita trail. This secretive species was no doubt overlooked. Bret helped with the vocal identification, but the coin never fell down for me.

Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda* 27/7 1 pair, 1/8 1 heard along the Cachoeira stream, 6/8 1 pair at the stream of the end of the sidetrail leading from 2050 m on the Guayaba de la Danta (see map). The only warbler on Palmari's bird list

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus* Observed on 13 days with 1-12 individuals. Superb views of. C. 10 birds in a flowering tree at Palmarí community 27/8.

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza* Fairly common. 1-3 birds seen on 21 days.

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana* Fairly common. 1-5 birds seen on 15 days. I had a great study of a family party (?) with males in different stages of plumage development.

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata* Less common, but more strictly a forest bird than its congeners and thus harder to spot in the canopy. Observed on 7 days with 1-2 individuals.

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer* Rather common in várzea and at edge of terra firme.

Guira Tanager *Hemithraupis guira* 15/8 1 pair Várzea trail. Probably uncommon or rare.

Yellow-backed Tanager *Hemithraupis flavicollis* Observed on 9 days with 1-2 individuals.

Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia* 22/7 1 from the Canopy platform, 28/8 1, 3/9 1, 4/9 3 in the clearings. Few but good observations.

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis* Fairly common but somewhat irregular; seen on 21 days with 1-20 birds. Always a wonderful bird to see!

Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii* The most common *Tangara*, often seen with 5-10 individuals in a day. An exceptional canopy flock pouring out of the terra firme into the várzea of the Várzea trail 4/8 held at least 40 Green-and-gold Tanagers.

Yellow-bellied Tanager *Tangara xanthogastra* 22/7 1, 24/7 2 Pico do Caboclo, 8/9 1-2 from the Tower. May be seasonally more common.

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana* Fairly common, mostly in várzea and forest edge of terra firme.

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola* 3/8 1 Pico do Caboclo, 15/8 1 Cachoeira trail. Uncommon?

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster* Seen on 9 days with 1-4 individuals in both várzea and terra firme.

White-vented Euphonia *Euphonia minuta* 25/7 1 male Piranha lakes, 3/9 1 male Pico do Caboclo, 16/8 1 male Zacanbuzinho, 26/8 1 pair Enramada clearing, 4/9 1 male Várzea trail. Apparently tied to várzea.

Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica* 2/8 1 male Arrumadeiro.

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris* 1-2 birds seen on 12 days, and 12 in one flock in the Enramada clearing 20/8. Forest edge.

Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris* 16/8 1 pair Cristina, Zacanbuzinho was the only observation.

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta* 20/8 1 Várzea trail, 5/9 1 pair in the Enramada clearing.

Blue-gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus* Fairly common. Beautiful in the right light!

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum* Common, seen almost daily.

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo* Common, seen daily.

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* Observed on 10 days with 1-5 individuals. Várzea and forest edge. A beauty!

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager *Habia rubica* 26/7 1 male, 3 females, 29/7 1 pair Yellow trail, 4/8 1 male, 31/8 1 female, 7/9 1 male, 1-2 females Guayaba de la Danta.

White-winged Shrike-Tanager *Lanio versicolor* Flock leader of many canopy flocks, seen with 1-6 individuals on 16 days.

Fulvous-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus surinamus* Observed with 1-5 birds on 11 days, primarily in terra firme. The males seem to lack the fulvous crest, otherwise a nice bird!

Yellow-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus rufiventer* Seen on 7 days with 1-4 birds. A less common and beautiful species of canopy flocks. The observations are spread out over all the major terra firme trails.

White-shouldered Tanager *Tachyphonus luctuosus* 2/8 3 Arrumadeiro, 2/9 3 Santa Rita trail, 6/9 2 males Mata-Matá. Apparently restricted to várzea.

Gray-headed Tanager *Eucometis penicillata* 22/7 2, 13/8 2 Pico do Caboclo, 24/8 3 Arrumadeiro, 2/9 3 Santa Rita trail, 6/9 3 Mata-Matá.

Hooded Tanager *Nemosia pileata* Fairly common in várzea. Mostly found in single pairs, but six birds were seen together at Santa Rita 2/9.

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus* Fairly common, mostly at forest edge.

Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens* 2/8 2 Arrumadeiro.

Slate-colored Grosbeak *Saltator grossus* Heard or seen on at least 13 days with 1-4 birds. Song probably overlooked to some extent.

Blue-black Grosbeak *Cyanocopsa cyanooides* 4/8 1 female Guayaba de la Danta, 4/9 1 female Antwren trail. A rather secretive species.

Lesser Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis* Seen on 16 days with 1-6 individuals, mostly around the clearings but also in Palmarí community and Santa Rita.

Caquetá Seedeater *Sporophila murallae* Seen around the clearings on 8 days, with 1-2 males. Three males were also seen in Santa Rita 14/8.

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris* Rather common in disturbed and grassy areas.

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina* This species showed up first 22/8, but was seen regularly afterwards in small numbers in front of the restaurant and in the Palmarí community.

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis* Fairly common-common at the edge of the river, at lakes and in channels.

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons* Few birds involved, but seen or heard almost daily around the Peninsula. Also found in Palmarí village, at Arrumadeiro and any other grassy or disturbed areas.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis* Seen on 21 days around the Peninsula, with c. 15 birds 30/8 as the highest number.

Giant Cowbird *Scaphidura oryzivora* Recorded on 12 days with a maximum of c. 15 birds 8/9. Only seen around the Peninsula.

Band-tailed Oropendola *Ocyalus latirostris* 20/8 2 birds in flight from the Várzea trail. A brief but good observation.

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus* 1-2 birds seen on 16 days, with 3 seen 20/8. Most records were made from the Lodge clearing.

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons* The only common Oropendola, but mostly seen in numbers below ten in a day.

Amazonian Oropendola *Gymnostinops bifasciatus* 1-3 birds seen on 14 days, often from the clearings.

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela* Surprisingly few seen. Recorded on 10 days with a maximum of 10 birds at Arrumadeiro 2/8.

Velvet-fronted Grackle *Lamprosar tanagrinus* 28/7 c.15 where the outlet of Bujuzú meets the Javari.

Yellow-hooded Blackbird *Agelaius icterocephalus* Seen around the Peninsula between 3/8-9/9, where three males held territory and a few females were present.

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis* 22/7 2 Canopy platform, 3/8 1 Pico do Caboclo, 13/8 1 heard Yellow trail. The few records probably don't reflect its status, though if common I should have seen it many more times.

431 species

Mammal list

Common Opossum *Didelphis marsupialis* 5 and 10/8 1 in the Lodge clearing in both daylight and flashlight.

Southern Tamandua *Tamandua tetradactyla* 22/8 1 Várzea trail. Seen very nicely, climbing a tree.

Black-chested Moustached Tamarin *Saguinus mystax* Seen on several terra firme trails on 6 occasions, often in company with Saddle-backed Tamarin. The latter frequents midstorey, while the Black-chested frequents the subcanopy. Beautiful!

Saddle-backed Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicollis* In terra firme often with the former species, but also found in várzea. Seen on 10 days.

Common Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus* Common. A group had their night roost behind the restaurant.

Brown Capuchin *Cebus apella* 28-29/7 a few Caotí, 12/8 3, 5/9 c. 10 Yellow trail, 6/9 c. 10 Mata-Matá.

Common Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix lagotricha* 2/8 1 Arrumadeiro.

Red Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus* Heard 22-23/7 in the Yellow trail area, but curiously not recorded afterwards.

“Black-capped” Night Monkey *Aotus nigriceps* 11/8 3 Cristina, Zacanbuzinho. Spot-lighted and seen very well!

Tayra *Eira barbara* 1 Várzea trail. Always a thrilling sight.

Neotropical River Otter *Lutra longicaudis* 29/7 1 Caotí.

Pink River Dolphin *Inia geoffrensis* 21/7 2 Tabatinga-Palmarí, 5/8 1, 29/8 2 Palmarí-Atalaya. Much less numerous than the following species.

Gray River Dolphin *Sotalia fluviatilis* Fairly common. Regular on the river in front of the lodge.

Collared Peccary *Tayassu tajacu* 4/8 3 Guayaba de la Danta.

White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari* 3/9 1 female Yellow trail, by the Cachoeira.

Southern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus spadiceus* Fairly common. Melanistic individuals were found at Aldea trail 8/8 and Antwren trail 19/8.

Neotropical Pygmy Squirrel *Sciurillus pusillus* 22/7 2 Canopy trail, 27/7 1 Yellow trail, 9/8 1 Guayaba de la Danta, 11/8 1 Yellow trail. Apparently an uncommon little fellow, feeding on fungus.

Black Agouti *Dasyprocta fuliginosa* 1/8 2 Lodge clearing, 22/8 1 Enramada clearing.

Appendix: Big Day 27/8 - species list

White-throated Tinamou
 Variegated Tinamou
 Cinereous Tinamou*
 Capped Heron
 Turkey Vulture
 Gr. Yellow-headed Vulture
 Black Vulture
 Osprey
 Gray-headed Kite
 Plumbeous Kite
 Roadside Hawk
 Red-throated Caracara*
 Yellow-headed Caracara
 Lined Forest-Falcon
 Gray-breasted Crane*
 Purple Gallinule
 Wattled Jacana
 Collared Plover
 Solitary Sandpiper
 Spotted Sandpiper
 Pectoral Sandpiper
 Large-billed Tern
 Yellow-billed Tern
 Ruddy Pigeon*
 Pale-vented Pigeon
 Plumbeous Pigeon*
 White-tipped Dove
 Ruddy Quail-Dove
 Dusky-headed Parakeet
 Red-crowned Parakeet
 Cobalt-winged Parakeet
 Black-bellied Cuckoo
 Smooth-billed Ani
 Striped Cuckoo*
 Tropical Screech-Owl*
 Common Potoo*
 Band-tailed Nighthawk
 Common Pauraque*
 Ladder-tailed Nightjar
 Sick's Swift
 Short-tailed Swift
 Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift
 Neotropical Palm-Swift
 Needle-billed Hermit
 Hairy Hermit
 Fiery Topaz
 Gould's Jewelfront
 Fork-tailed Woodnymph
 White-necked Jacobin
 Glittering-throated Emerald
 Blue-tailed Emerald
 Blue-crowned Trogon*
 Amaz. White-tailed Trogon
 Amaz. Violaceous Trogon*
 Pavonine Quetzal*
 Blue-crowned Motmot*
 Amazon Kingfisher
 Green Kingfisher
 Blue-cheeked Jacamar
 White-fronted Nunbird
 Rusty-breasted Nunlet
 Swallow-wing
 Black-spotted Barbet*
 Golden-collared Toucanet*
 Channel-billed Toucan*
 White-throated Toucan*
 Bar-breasted Piculet

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
 Scale-breasted Woodpecker
 Golden-green Woodpecker*
 Yellow-throated Woodpecker
 Red-stained Woodpecker
 Rusty-backed Spinetail
 Speckled Spinetail
 Rufous-tailed Xenops
 Plain Xenops
 Eastern Woodhaunter
 Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner
 Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner
 Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner*
 Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner
 Short-billed Leaf-tosser
 Spot-throated Woodcreeper
 Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
 Strong-billed Woodcreeper
 Striped Woodcreeper
 Ocellated Woodcreeper
 Juruá Woodcreeper
 Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper*
 Curve-billed Scythebill
 Fasciated Antshrike
 Undulated Antshrike
 Barred Antshrike*
 Plain-winged Antshrike
 Amazonian Antshrike
 Spot-winged Antshrike
 Saturnine Antshrike
 Bluish-slate Antshrike
 Pygmy Antwren
 Amazonian Streaked-Antwren
 Plain-throated Antwren
 Stipple-throated Antwren
 Long-winged Antwren
 Ihering's Antwren
 Gray Antwren
 Leaden Antwren
 Chestnut-shouldered Antwren*
 Gray Antbird*
 Black Antbird*
 Black-faced Antbird
 Spot-backed Antbird
 Scale-backed Antbird*
 Warbling Antbird
 Yellow-browed Antbird
 Band-tailed Antbird
 Slate-colored Antbird
 S. Chestnut-tailed Antbird
 Sooty Antbird*
 White-throated Antbird
 Thrush-like Antpitta*
 Rusty-belted Tapaculo
 Large Elaenia
 Gray Elaenia*
 Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet*
 Ochre-bellied Flycatcher
 Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant
 Johannes's Tody-Tyrant*
 Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant
 Spotted Tody-Flycatcher
 Zimmer's Flatbill
 Gray-crowned Flatbill
 Rufous-tailed Flatbill*
 Brownish Twistwing*
 Whiskered Flycatcher

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher
 Vermilion Flycatcher
 Cinnamon Attila*
 Grayish Mourner*
 Short-crested Flycatcher
 Great Kiskadee
 Lesser Kiskadee
 Gray-capped Flycatcher
 Streaked Flycatcher
 Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher
 Tropical Kingbird
 Pink-throated Becard
 Masked Tityra
 Várzea Schiffornis
 Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin*
 Wing-barred Piprites
 Blue-backed Manakin*
 White-bearded Manakin
 Blue-crowned Manakin
 Wire-tailed Manakin
 Screaming Piha*
 Violaceous Jay
 Brown-chested Martin
 White-winged Swallow
 White-banded Swallow
 S. Rough-winged Swallow
 Black-capped Donacobius
 Moustached Wren*
 Buff-breasted Wren*
 House Wren*
 S. Nightingale-Wren*
 Long-billed Gnatwren
 Black-billed Thrush
 Red-eyed Vireo
 Lemon-chested Greenlet
 Gray-chested Greenlet*
 Dusky-capped Greenlet*
 Blue Dacnis
 Black-faced Dacnis
 Yellow-bellied Dacnis
 Purple Honeycreeper
 Green Honeycreeper
 Hooded Tanager
 Green-and-gold Tanager
 Paradise Tanager
 Thick-billed Euphonia
 Orange-bellied Euphonia
 Palm Tanager
 Blue-gray Tanager
 Silver-beaked Tanager
 White-winged Shrike-Tanager
 Yellow-crested Tanager
 Slate-colored Grosbeak*
 Red-capped Cardinal
 Blue-black Grassquit
 Chestnut-bellied Seedeater
 Yellow-browed Sparrow
 Yellow-hooded Blackbird
 Shiny Cowbird
 Russet-backed Oropendola

195 species

* = heard only